THE Bombay Gazette. TWELVE PAGES.

No. 55,832—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1912				
21st Dec.	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000
28th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
1913				
4th Jan	SALSETTE	6040	MANTUA	11901
11th "	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11500
25th "	ARABIA	8301	.....	...
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6040	MOOLTAN	10500
8th "	CHINA	8000	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd "	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
1st March	MOREA	11000	.....	...
8th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th "	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
22nd "	MANTUA	11901	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
12th "	MOLDAVIA	10000	.....	...
19th "	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL, &c.

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1913.	Leave Karachi 1913.
*City of Birmingham	7475	10 Feb.	8 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	.....	19 "
*City of Marseilles	8900	3 March	1 March
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	18 "
City of Athens	5592	15 March	...
City of Cairo (Tw. Screw)	9300	.....	5 April
City of Vienna	4932	9 April	.....
*City of Lucknow	6875	16 April	14 "
City of Rhanes	6973	.....	23 "
*City of Birmingham	7475	7 May	5 May
*City of Sparta	5415	17 "	15 "
City of Manchester	5551	.....	21 "
City of York	7810	.....	31 "
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	12 June
City of London	9000	.....	19 July

* Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE of CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Sales and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,

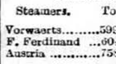
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co. Ltd.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via
Lhasa	2184	Mon. 23rd Dec.	11 a.m.*	P.D. & C.M.
Dumra	1695	Thurs. 26th Dec.	9 a.m. †	C.M.
Linga	2185	Friday 27th Dec.	‡	6 a.m. direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly).

S.S. "Dumra" 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 26th Dec., calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mohomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S.S. "Lalpoora" 3,269 tons, on Wednesday, 25th December, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S.S. "Pentakota," 3413 tons, on Thursday, 26th December, calling at Seychelles, Mombass, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 28th December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

21st December, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captains	To sail on
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st Jan. 1913
Bregenz	3905	A. de Petris	16th Jan. "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Feb. "
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavisich	16th Feb. "
Gablonz	8000	...	1st Mar. "
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Mar. "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April "
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavisich	16th April "
Gablonz	8000	...	1st May "
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th May "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Donnecker	28th Feb.
F. Ferdinand	6046	F. A. Leva	28th Mar.
Austria	7588	G. Raulich	28th April.

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back... " 750
To London via Trieste ..... " 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back. " 908 to 1088*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back... " 525
To London via Trieste ..... " 429 to 449 †
To London via Trieste and back. " 633 to 723 †

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste to Venice and back... " 675
To London via Trieste ..... " 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back. " 832 to 956*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS and LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nizionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd fro a Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
F. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Leva	7th Jan. 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,

Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

BRASSO

THE FINEST POLISH FOR all metal works is

BRASSO

STOCKED IN ALL Bazars.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

HOTELS.

LONDON HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)

FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the

PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL for Europeans only, situated in a finely wooded compound, it has westerly exposure Rooms are large with verandahs in front, cuisine excellent.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL

FACING THE SEA.

FORT, BOMBAY.

OAKES' MADRAS CHEROOTS

Are recognised as the standards of excellence. They are hand-made, and guaranteed free from opium. Highest awards whenever exhibited. The following are a few popular Brands:—

	Per 100 Rs.	A.
Orientals, 5"—Boxed 100	3	8
United Service, 6" " 50	7	0
Vishnus (Longs) 5" " 100	3	14
Vishnus (Shorts) 3½" " 100	2	12

Obtainable at all Stores and Tobacconists throughout India and Burma, or direct from the Company at the Prices quoted above, delivered free by Post.

Write for New Illustrated Edition of Cigar Price List.

OAKES & CO., Ltd.,

Post Box 24, MADRAS.

INSURANCES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1¼ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST, Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd., Chief Agents, Madras.

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Ltd.

THE OLDEST LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY IN BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1871).

Financially very strong, with Funds equal to three-fourths of its net liabilities.

Lowest premiums consistent with efficiency.

Liberal terms and prompt payment of claims.

Wanted influential Agents. Liberal terms on application.

For particulars apply to

F. L. McAFEE, B. A., Secretary.

61, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.

GENEROUS CONDITIONS.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply

R. PATERSON BROWN, MANAGER.

Oriental Building, Bombay.

Xmas Gifts

MARCKS & Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona.

Fine Jewellery
Precious Stones
Sterling Silver
Reliable Watches
Watch Bracelets
Silver Plate
Electro-Plate
Binoculars
Pocket Cameras
Pianos and Music

MARCKS & Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

150° "SHELL"

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

CONDOR'S

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

A PLAIN FACT.

You will admit that there are plenty of humbugs in Society, and in every walk of life. But that does not prove that there are not plenty of good true people, just the same with

TRIAL IS A BEST TEST!

CONDORODYNE.
A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market. Re. 1 per bottle.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.
An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of Blood. Price, Re, 1-8.

CORN AND WART CURE.
An excellent preparation for the speedy and permanent removal of Corns, Warts, etc. Price, Annas 8 only.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF. Price, Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.
An invaluable an exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth, strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath, prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders them perrly white. Price, Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH AND COLD BALSAM.
An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Price, Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.
(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex. Price, Re. 1.

TRIAL IS A BEST TEST!!

FEMALE PILLS.
(Strong.) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless. Rs. 3.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC.
A never falling remedy in even the most obstinate form of all skin diseases. Price, Annas 8 per pot.

CONTRA-FAT.
A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity. Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER.
A novelty and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp, removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Price, Rs. 3 only.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.
An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Price, Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE.
Price, Re. 1. Perfumed Prickly Heat Powder Annas, 8.

ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT.
Price, Rs. 2-8

CONDOR'S SORE THROAT SOLUTION.
Price, Rs. 3.

CONDOR AND SONS.

(SUCCESSORS, D. FERNANDES & CO.,)

Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists etc., 20 Meadows Street, Fort,

BOMBAY.

☞ THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	" "	
Chester	125°	" "	
Devoe's	125°	" "	
Monkey	125°	" "	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN, CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments, received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock. Soft shell Almonds and Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Chestnuts and Malaca Raisins, and Greek Figs.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

CHRISTMAS ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHRISTMAS BOXES containing a CAKE, CONFECTIONERY, CRACKERS, etc., from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25, list on application.

Finest Cumberland Hams	8 to 12 lbs.	Rs. 1-4 per lb.
" " "	18 to 25 lbs.	" 1-2 per lb.
Whole Cooked Hams trimmed & ready for the table		" 2-0 per lb.
Finest Wiltshire Bacon Middles on cut ...	...	" 1-2 per lb.

CHEDDAR, GUIYERE & DUTCH CHEESE on cut and in tins.

FANCY PRESENTATION BOXES of SWEETS and CHOCOLATES, XMAS CRACKERS, SANTA CLAUS STOCKINGS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS for Table Decoration, etc., etc., etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**

GRIMAULT & CO.'S ENERGICAL SYRUP,

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S Celebrated INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE CARRIAGES of Ladies and Gentlemen attending the RECEPTION at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 21st December, 1912, will enter by the Upper Gate and pass out by the Lower Gate.

On arrival at the Platform, a ticket bearing a number will be issued to the occupant and one bearing a similar number will be affixed to the lamp of the carriage. On departure as carriages come up, the number will be called, and should owners not be present on the platform, their carriages will be sent round.

II. Gentlemen attending the Reception on the 21st December, 1912, in Motor-cars, are informed that they should have a licensed chauffeur with their cars, as no cars will be permitted to remain in the Grounds of Government House, but will be parked with other carriages according to the number allotted to them.

III. Gentlemen attending the Reception at Government House on the 21st of December, 1912, in carriages or Motor-cars are desired to note that no carriages or Motor-cars will be permitted to overtake carriages or Motor-cars in front of them while passing down the Lower Drive, when the carriages are being parked, or when the guests are leaving Government House after the Reception.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 13th December, 1912.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, till THURSDAY, the 16th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 13th December, 1912.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 24th, 25th, and 26th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

TO enable the Railway Company TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE ACCOMMODATION to meet the heavy Passenger Traffic from Bombay, by the Northern Express and Gujarat Mail Trains, during the Christmas Holidays, intending First and Second Class Passengers are requested to Book their berths beforehand at Colaba Station.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

PURSHOTUM MORARJI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
RANIBAI, widow of Somji Sachu, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant.
H. R. WILLIAMS, late of Bombay European.
BAI GOKI, wife of Thacker Vassanjee Premjee, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant.
FRITZ EHLERS, late of Western India Boot Factory, Sion, Bombay European.
VITHALDAS RAJARAM DALAL, late of Bombay, a Government Pensioner, Modh Bania Hindu Inhabitant.
WAMANRAO MADHAVRAO OODVADAWALLA, late of Bombay, a Medical Practitioner, Kshatriya Maratha Hindu Inhabitant.
Mrs. HARRIET HUTTON, late of Mhow European
Mrs. ANNA ROZANNA D'ALMEIDA, late of Bombay, East Indian Inhabitant.
LUXMIBAI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
BHOGILAL JAGJIWAN, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
BAI JAYANTIBAI, widow of Wasudeo Luxmanrao Rege, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
THUCKER VASSONJEE PREMJEE, late of Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period, the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office, High Court,
Bombay, the 13th day of December, 1912.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF LINSEED OILS DURING THE YEAR 1913.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "TENDERS FOR LINSEED OILS" are invited and will be received by the Manager in his Office at Lahore (Post Office Naulakha), up to 12 noon, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of January, 1913, at which date, time and place they will be opened in the presence of any Tenderers who wish to be present. The Oils will require to be delivered at Lahore Stores Depot, but may be consigned from Outstations in accordance with terms noted in the form of Tender. The oil shall be of the following specification:—

Oil Linseed boiled Specific Gravity 0·946 to 0,950 Viscosity 165 to 175 at 100° Fahrenheit (to be entirely free from water)..... 1,400 Cwts.
Oil Linseed Raw Specific Gravity 0·930 to 0·935 Viscosity 115° to 125 at 100° Fahrenheit (to be entirely free from water) ..... 1,400 Cwts.

2. Form of Tenders can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore, by whom a charge of Rs. 5 will be made for each Tender form.

3. Samples of the Oils tendered legibly marked with the name and address of Tenderers should be delivered free of all charges at the Office of the Chief Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore, not later than 12 noon, on MONDAY, the 6th January, 1913, and should not be less than 5 gallon drums which will not be returned.

4. Earnest money as prescribed in form of tender should be remitted to the Chief Cashier, North-Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, with a covering letter stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with tender for "Linseed Oils" and his receipt should be attached to the form of Tender. Currency Notes valuing Rs. 500 and above of other than Lahore Circle will not be accepted.

5. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money will not be considered.

6. The Manager holds himself at liberty to select one or both items from any Tender, and does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
CHIEF STOREKEEPER.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, Dated 6th December, 1912.

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL.
HARPENDEN, (HERTS).

A PUBLIC SCHOOL for BOYS and GIRLS, from Kindergarten to University Age. Specially advantageous to Anglo-Indian parents who do not wish their children to be separated. Training for the Universities, Services, etc. Special attention to manual work, etc. For prospectus &c., Honours (including Open Schol. Oxford Univ. gained this year), apply Headmaster or can be obtained from

PROF. J. H. MACKINTOSH,
Presidency College,
Madras.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of four hundred tons of BURMAH TEAK SQUARES, and will be received by the Agent and Manager up to 12 noon, on the 18th January, 1913.

Tender forms with full particulars may be obtained from the STOREKEEPER, N. G. S. Railways, Secunderabad, on payment of One Rupee.

HOUSE VALUATIONS FOR 1913-1914.
NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE as required by Section 160 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, that the entries as required by Clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) of Section 156 of the aforesaid Act, have been completed as far as practicable in the Ward Assessment Books for the several Wards of the City for the year 1913-1914, and that the said Ward Assessment Books may be inspected at the Office of the Municipal Assessor and Collector between the 21st instant, and 15th Proximo.

I also give notice under Section 162 (1) of the aforesaid Act, that all complaints against the amount of any rateable value entered in the said Ward Assessment Books will be received in my Office on or before the 15th January, 1913.

Complaints must be made by the property owners themselves or by persons duly deputed to act for them in the matter under stamped Power of Attorney.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 21st December, 1912.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that Messrs. WRENN BENNETT and Co., Ltd., of Ootacamund, have instituted a suit in the Subordinate Judge's Court, Ootacamund, in S. C. S. No. 834 of 1910, against Capt. G. E. D. MOUAT of 63 Palamcotta Light Infantry, Kampti, for a sum of Rs. 35-9-6 and costs. The Plaintiffs have now applied to the said Court for service of summons on the Defendant by means of substituted service, as all the summonses issued from this Court are returned unserved. The 27th day of February, 1913, is fixed for final disposal of this suit.

WALKER & PURT,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.

Ootacamund, 6th December, 1912.

NOTICE is hereby given that KAWASJI MERWANJI KAPADIA has contracted TO SELL to our client, the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easement or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, at No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house built or standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Agiary Street without the Fort in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 142 1-9, one hundred and forty-two square yards and one-ninth of an other square yard or thereabouts, be the same, a little more or less, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 441, New No. 251, Old Survey No. 3044, 3045, &c., and New Survey, No. 1382, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property formerly of Soni Vithal Gopal and Gordhan Gopal, but now of Cursondas Nathoo and Co., on or towards the West by the Agiary Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property of Khurseedbai wife of Burjorji Dosai and on or towards the South by the Agiary Lane, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 727, 728, and Street No. 1-4-3, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.—Dated the 19th day of December, 1912.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI, ROMER & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI JAMNABAI, widow of HARIDAS HEMCHAND, and administratrix of the estate of NATHU MULJI, VISRAM RAMJI and DAMODERDAS VELJI, carrying on business under the name of CURSONDAS NATHU and Co, have contracted TO SELL to our client, the property mentioned in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easement or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, at No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in Agiari Lane, or otherwise called Dhunji Doongarsi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 153 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector and Assessor of Municipal Taxes under Ward C No. 697, and Street No. 4 6 and 6, and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 1382, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the said Dhunji Doongarsi Street, on or towards the West by the house belonging to Cawasji Merwanji Kapadia, on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the South by the second Agiari Lane, which house is now in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendors.—Dated this 19th day of December, 1912.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI, ROMER AND CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ltd., Bombay.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

Tel. No. 239. FIXED RATES

BHISEY WAGLE & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,

GIRGAUM, GRANT ROAD MORTAR MILL.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
LIME, SAND, BRICKS, TANDUR STONES MORTAR, NIRU, WHITEWASH, CEMENT, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WILLISON'S
TENTED SHOWS
LAST 2 DAYS
OF THE
PRESENT COMPANY.
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW 4 P.M.
100 PRESENTS **100**
given away to the children. Let the little ones come early
TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW 9 P.M.
FAREWELL POSITIVE
NO PERFORMANCES ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY.
Grand Opening
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 4 P.M.
BORROWSKY'S
ROYAL RUSSIAN
CIRCUS.
THE MODERN HERCULES
STOPPING A MOTOR-CAR.
Get this in your mind.

AT THE
EXCELSIOR
at the After-Dinner shows at 10 P.M.
ON 'XMAS EVE, 24TH DEC.
MISS VIOLET FRAMPTON
AND
MR. JAMES McGRATH,
recently of the Bandmann Opera Coy., will perform entr'acte, when a choice selection of films will be exhibited.

SOCIETY ENTERTAINERS
in DUOLOGUES.
WALTZ SCENAS.
VOCAL WALTZES.
DUETS AND DANCES.
PRICES AS USUAL.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.
TO-NIGHT,
THE IRON HAND,
A great detective drama in 3 parts.
The story gives a thrilling and pulse quickening insight of the monies and counter-monies that are continually taking place in the Diplomatic service.

BOBBY AS AN APACHE,
a clever child's stratagem.

THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.
6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11-30 P.M.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
T. E. SIR G. S. and LADY CLARKE.

TOWN HALL,
JAN. 3 & 4.
THE
MARIE
World's Greatest
VIOLINIST.
Supported by her own Company.
HALL
Plan at
ROSE & CO.
Direction Baring Bros.

MAIDANIA.
—:o:—
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !
CINDERELLA DANCE & SKATING.
Special enclosure arranged for Dancing and Skating simultaneously.
9-30 to 12 P.M.
Admission Gentleman ...As. 8 Skates, Re. 1
,, Ladies .....As. 8 Skates, As. 8

SKATING RINK & TRACK
OPEN DAILY 8 to 10 A.M.
6-30 to 8, and 9-30 to 11-30 P.M.
SPECIAL GENERAL SESSION
EVERY SUNDAY, 9 to 11 A.M.
RINK BAND in attendance.
DINE AT THE GARDEN RESTAURANT.
The best of everything at moderate prices, under European supervision.

COMMERCE
The leading Financial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Insurance medium in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Banking organ in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Commercial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Advertising medium in the East.
A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.
LARGE CIRCULATION throughout
INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON
COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE :—
5-26, Waterloo Street,
CALCUTTA.

AMUSEMENTS.

XMAS EVE
AT
GREEN'S
RESTAURANT,
TUESDAY, the 24th of December, 1912.
THE "TAJ MAHAL" BAND
will play a special selected programme.

Tables can now be booked for Special Dinners at Rs. 5 per head on the 1st floor Restaurant and Verandah, and at Rs. 4 per head on the Ground floor.

NO GRILL ON THIS EVENING.

The Management much regrets for not having been able to secure the Military Band of the 1st Battalion the Sherwood Foresters, that Band having been engaged elsewhere beforehand.

AT THE
"TAJ MAHAL" HOTEL
ON
XMAS DAY,
WEDNESDAY, the 25th of December, 1912,
A Special **XMAS DINNER**
will be served from 7-30 till 9 P.M., at Rs. 5 per head.
THE "TAJ" BAND WILL PLAY DURING DINNER.
THE INDIAN HOTELS Co., LTD.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AT :—
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID UP .....£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 600,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS :
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh . K.T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shiply and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE :
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M PETIT. Bart,
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Horuby Road and Church Gate Street.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.
W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE
CAWNPORE BANKING, CO. LD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CAWNPORE.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received at:-
5 Per Cent for 12 Months.
5¼ Per Cent for 24 Months.
Detailed Rules furnished on application.
CAPITAL Rs. 2,00,000.
Agencies in all important towns in India, Every kind of Banking business transacted and facilities given to customers.
S. N. Atull,
Managing Director.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... ,, 17,850,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tsihling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.
PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA
To be had from the 'Bombay Gazette."

AMERICA-INDIA'S XMAS PROGRAMME.
A BRILLIANT BUDGET.
DON'T MISS THIS WEEK'S THRILLING DRAMA,
ARABIAN TREACHERY.
A Sensational Story full of Startling Incidents showing
A MARVELLOUS ESCAPE FROM WILD LIONS.
The lions in this picture are real, wild, untamed beasts shown in their native state.
PRIZES HOW
ON SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.—3 prizes to be given.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY.—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.
AMERICA-INDIA,
CHARNI ROAD. TELEPHONE No. 1271.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS
ESTABLISHED 1758.
Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.
CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000
HEAD OFFICE :—16, Charing Cross, Londons.
BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co.
SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,95,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS....£1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Pukot
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Saremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Malacca	Thaiping
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Medan	Yokohama
Hankow	New York	

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.
JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.Rs. 50,00,000.
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 10,00,000.
RESERVED FUND .....Rs. 25,419-8-0.
HEAD OFFICE :
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES and AGENCIES :—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawapore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi (Kutch), Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. per annum and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest when does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.
SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months, 5 per cent and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.
Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.
JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A.1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
46 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 950,000
HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala.
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....$ 1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
Carlton House, Ootram Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... ,, 3,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a. for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed when does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.
H. P. SPRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD.
(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)
CAPITAL AUTHORISED ... ... Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ... ... Rs. 8,62,618
RESERVE FUND (In Govt. Papers)... Rs. 8,50,000
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
BRANCHES.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote and Srinagar.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ % p. a.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of out-stations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply of
SRI RAM B. A.,
Bombay, 89, Apollo Street. Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.
RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin, Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

THE LATE HONOURABLE MORARJI GOCULDAS, C. I. E., CANDIDATE TUITION FUND.—There is a vacancy of an apprentice at the Morarji Gocouldas Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld Parel, Soparibag Road, for an UNDER GRADUATE of the Bombay University. Apply with certificate to the MANAGER.

ELECTRICAL Lamps, Cables, Fans and Accessories.—COOMBRAM JEWABHAI & Co., Bankers and Govt. Contractors, Kalbadevi Road. Installations undertaken at moderate Rates. All Materials stocked.

G. MEHTA & Co., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdool Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large Stock best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Bound Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 8 per 1,000 6 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Re 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4½d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values.—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 1 must be paid in advance.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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FOR SALE, in good condition No. 4 Bull's Eye Kodak in leather case, with book of instructions. Capacity 12 exposures without re-loading, ater plate for 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 50 and 100 feet nd beyond. Price Rs. 30, no offers. G. L., care "Bombay Gazette."

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Apply box No. 398, care of this Paper.

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Must be cleared to make room for new nt coming from England.

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1 Quad Crown by Harrild and Sons, Improved "Main" News Machine, with 2 moulds.
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1 Imperial 2½ inches screw.

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1 Diagonal, 20 inches, with 1 extra knife nd power.

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1 Treadle, 6 figures by Harrild and Sons ith 2 extra wheels.
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1 Wooden frame size 40 inches.
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1 Perforating Machine, 30 inches.
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1 Rolling Machine.
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1 Copper Plate Press incomplete.
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Apply, MANAGER.
"Bombay Gazette" Office,
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TO BE LET.

TO LET.—Best part of Bombay, large well furnished Bed-room with private Bath, Shower nd W. C., Electric Light and Fan, to the European arried couple. Good view of sea and gardens. erms moderate. Address Box 462, care of "Bombay azette."

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THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying uests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, Shower and W. C. Use of Dining-oom, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 460, care of "Bombay Gazette".

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

SALE THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 21st December.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st Inst., at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Orient Building, opposite the Railway Station, Middle Colaba (where the furniture has been taken for sale), the valuable and handsome teakwood French-polished household furniture, platedware glass and crockeryware, dining table and chairs, mirror back sideboard and dinner waggon, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets and chiffoniers, marble topped tables and teapoys, bedsteads, single and double mirror door almiras, clothes and gown presses, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, table ornaments, pictures, and windproof lamps, etc.

At 3-30 P.M.

1 Rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 Rubber-tyred buggy with hood.
The property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as set of drawing-room, suite of sofas and chairs, hatstands, tiled teapoys, screens, cupboards and chairs, single and double glass and panel door almiras, dressing, washing and writing tables, bookcases, phonographs, and iron safes, &c.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Several Gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 Light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 Light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 Light rubber-tyred shigram.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 21st December, 1912.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND OTHERS.

SALE of CHINESE and JAPANESE SILK EMBROIDERY, SILK PIECE-GOODS AND CASHMERE LINEN EMBROIDERY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st day of December, 1912, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, 21 Medows Street, Fort, the balance consignment of Chinese embroidered silk mandalin coats, robes, skirts, exquisitely embroidered table covers, centre-pieces dressing gowns, Japanese Komonos, Crepe dress and blouse pieces, Cashmere embroidered bed covers, table cloths, Indian drawn thread works, and Cashmere silverware, etc.

The goods are on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE, & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st December, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.).

1 Handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 Second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 Second-hand English-built double seated brougham, by Brianshy and Sons, Longacre, London, and one flea bitten grey horse, very fast in harness, perfectly sound, free from all native marks, and harness complete, the property of a gentleman having no further use of them.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Nana's Wadi, Girgaum Road, opposite Govindji Mithawala, by order of the widow of the late Mr. Bejanji Jamshedji Katruck, the following :—

7 Arab horses.
4 Rubber-tyred victorias.
2 She goats and 4 kids.
Sets of harnesses, etc.
The above is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 21st December, 1912.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS, 24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 21st DECEMBER, AT 2-30 p.m., (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE of valuable and substantial teak and blackwood household furniture, tapestry lined drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, almirahs, electric fans, cottage piano partition screens, and safe, etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st day of December, at 2-30 p. m., (S.T.), on the First Floor opposite Rogers and Co., in Dean Lane off Hummun Street, Fort, (where the entire furniture has been removed for sale) valuable and substantial teak and blackwood new designed French polished household furniture made by well-known furniture maker Mavlabux Nabibux and others, such as tapestry lined drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, single and double mirror door almyrahs, marble and tile topped centre tables and teapoys, office tables, mirrored chest of drawers, washhand tables, dressing tables, dining table and chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, brass and wooden bedsteads, carved tables, electric fans and lights, nearly new cottage piano by Rose, large partition screens, and safe, etc.

The above furniture is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st December, 1912.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Arvistan 2446 tons Captain W. E. Codd sailed on Friday for Dunkirk and Marseilles with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Vadala, 2164 tons Captain C. G. Cocklin sailed on Friday for Rangoon via coast ports with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Baluchistan 1711 tons Captain C. B. Loader sailed on Friday for Middlesbrough with a cargo of manganese ore.

The steamer Valdura, 1494 tons Captain J. Mc Moran sailed on Friday for Baltimore with a cargo of 6600 tons manganese ore.

The steamer Bridge 649 tons Captain J. Falkman sailed on Friday for Bangkok &c. with a general cargo.

The German East Africa Line steamer Pressident 2086 tons Captain J. Schutt sailed on Friday for Zanzibar to via Mormugoa with a general cargo and 7 cabins and 250 deck passengers.

The Arab Company's steamer Faris 737 tons, Captain W. Brewis arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday from Bussorah, December 2 via Karachi with a general cargo and 68 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Masagon 3280 tons Captain R. A. Milne arrived in harbour on Friday from Calcutta November 26 via Coast ports with a general cargo.

ROYAL NAVY AND INDIAN MARINE VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer.....Capt Le Mesurier...R N Flagship
H M S Alert.....Comd Sommerville.....S Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr Geo G odd.....R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie ....2523 Sinclair .....Troopship
Dongola.....Comdr E Spicer.....H Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR — DEC. 20.

Assaye.....4589 Cookman...Saanghai...1-1-13 .. P & O Co
Baron Balfour .....2552 Symonds.....K Nixon & Co
Cyhoga ....2969 Morathsen ..Standard Oil Co
Ellen .....2474 Jacobsen .....altim.re.....
Faris .....737 Brewis .....Arab Stm Ld
Jaugehoved... .. ....2486 Horn.....T M & Co
Kleneden .....3018 Graham ....
Gymeric.....2088 Rawell.....P & O Co
Lasara.....505 King.....K'chi .....M M & Co
Kramberg.....2209 Hoessel .....Antwerp &c.....
W A Graham & Co
Khosrou.....241 Hamilton.....B & P & N Co
Lapwood .....2124 Kilcourt.....M M & Co
Marmorius.....Comdr Muhlis .....Turkish G Boat
Mozaffer.....250 Nacodah.....Persian Govt.
Masagon.....3280 Milne.....M M & Co
Na-eri .....911 Murch...Persian Gulf ...Bo & P S N Co
Nurani .....2370 White .. .. Calcutta .....T M & Co
Ostmark .....205 Peter .....T M & Co
Pentakota ... .2409 Hodge n... .....M M & Co
Saiscette .....2391 Lewelin...Aden...21 12...P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—DEC. 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Ferugarth	2999	Smith	.....		S Semidt & Co
S Saroise	2619	Smiths...	Philadelphia	25-1-...	R A Willis
C&R Hidalgo	2760	Harbourd	...Karachi	24-1-...	N Y K
D&E Clan Cumming	3108	Gourlay	.....Negapatam...	21-12	F F & Co
F Secubergen	2455	Yonge	...Antwerp	28-12...	Morrison & C
G Naderi	1138	Hughes	.....Jeddah	16- 2...	B & P S N Co
K Saaki Maru...	3739	Richards	.....		N Y Kaisha
N Norfolk	2506	Buckley	...Baltimore	21 12...	R A Willis
P Riverplate	2351	Smith	.....Port Said	24-12...	T M & Co
Q Nantwen	3000	Dolton	.....Rotterdam	24-12...	S. Smidt & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Sutton Hall	2870	Jenkins	....L'Pool	31-12... K N & Co
2	Koweit	2335	Coates	.....	Arab S Ld
3	Parsepolis	2893	Sather	Antwerp...21-12...	W. A G & Co
4	Beethoven	2360	Mitchell	...Dunkirk	28-12... W & A G & Co
5	Valdura	3495	Corrance	...Baltimore	...1-12 .. Smidt & Co
6	Muristan	7737	Pritchard	..Aberdeen	...24-12 .. M M & Co
7	Chupra	3954	Anderson	...Antwerp	...23-12 .. M M & Co
8	Habsburg	2395	Selenich	...Trieste	...1-1-13 A L S N Co
9	Sealda	3488	Johnson	...19-12	...M M & Co
10&11	Warturm	3127	Schmidt	.....Hamburg	...24 12 ...W & A G & Co
15	Homayun	2154	Molony	... Jeddah	...23-12... B & P S N Co
16	Zillah	2412	Nanscoven	...Dunkirk	24-12... T M & Co

H W P D

Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	....Repairing	...Bo S N Co	

M W D D

Persia	4154	Bradshaw	.....London	...23 12 ..	P & O Co

P & O Dock.

Edith...	1815	Beething	...(Repairing)	J M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
20	Mazagon	Milne	Calcutta. Nov 26
	Faris	Brewes	Bussorah, Dec 2

DEPARTURES.

Dec	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
20	Sealda	Johnson	Calcutta
	Aviation	odd	Dunkirk
	Bridge	Folkman	Bangkok, &c
	President	Schutt	Zanzibar, &c
	Valdura	McMorran	Baltimore
	Baluchistan	Loader	Middlesbro

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's s.s. "Nigaristan" left Aden on the afternoon of the 19th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 20.

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.		LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	
	h. m.	ft.	in.	h. m.	ft.	in.
Dec.						
21	m 8 20	25	8	m 2 47	21	2
	9 54 a	27	5	2 51 a	16	5
22	m 9 17	26	0	m 3 40	20	8
	10 37 a	28	7	3 32 a	15	6
23	m 10 8	26	5	m 4 28	20	1
	11 19 a	29	6	4 14 a	14	9
24	m 10 56	26	10	m 5 14	19	7
				4 57 a	14	2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Dec.	Sunrise	Sunset
„ 21 (Saturday)	„ 7h 7m	„ 6h 7m
„ 22 (Sunday)	„ 7h 8m	„ 6h 7m
„ 23 (Monday)	„ 7h 8m	„ 6h 8m
„ 24 (Tuesday)	„ 7h 9m	„ 6h 8m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon Dec. 17th 1h. 36·5m. a.m. Last Quarter, 24th, 10h, 0·1m a.m.; New Moon, 31st, 1h. 41·9m. a.m.

A WILLESDEN pavement artist exhibits the following notice: "Spare a copper. If you fave your money Lloyd George will have it."

HAVE YOU THELMA? This is the question we hear many times a day from admirers of good perfume. THELMA has more admirers than the most popular young lady. At MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S, Crawford Market, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name, and address of the sender are Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOPKINS—December 5, at the Brewery Rawalpindi the wife of H. H. Hopkins, of a son.

MACLAGAN—December 13, at Armadale, Simla, the wife of E. D. Maclagan, I. C. S., of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Yacht Club Races.
Sacred Concert and Dramatic Entertainment by the Sodalities of St. Anne's Church, St. Mary's School, Byculla, 9 p.m.
Concert by the MacWatters at the Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse-road, 9-15 p. m.
Willison's Circus, Maidania, 9 p.m.
Maidania, 6 to 12 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 12 p.m.

MAXIM.—"Health is that which makes your bed easy, your sleep refreshing, that revives your strength with the rising sun, and makes you cheerful at the light of another day; 'tis that which dresseth you up in Nature's richest attire, and adorns your face with her choicest colours."

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" will leave Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. to-day.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-1...
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter. class).	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Mantuad Express ...	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912)		12-0

MUSIC AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonser, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

Spanish March ..El Abanico .....A Javaloyes
Overture .....Romantique.....Bela
A Op 264 A .....Staccachen .....Czinotka
B highland Patrol.The Cameronian.....Amers
Selection.....The Balkan ringers.Rubens
Valse .....Beautiful Danube .....Strauss
Selection .....The Pink Lady .....Caryll
Polka-Marche ....Mariette .....S Courquin

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. C. S. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion S. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Geo. W Salter, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March .....Indienne... .....Sellenick
Overture.....Die Felsenmuhle.....Resister
Valse .....Autumn Voices .....Lincke
Selection.....Romeo and Juliet.....Gounod
Song .....Eileen Alannah .....Thomas
Selection .....The Duchess of Dantzic.Caryll
Two Step .....Silver Heels .....Morse

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The Band of the 104th Rifles will play the following programme of music, by kind permission of Lieut.-Col. W. C. Walton and Officers, under the direction of Mr. W. A. Wakely, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m. to-day (with admission fee) :—

March .....The Bride Elect .....Sousa
Overture .....Tancredi .....Rossini
Selection .....La Mascotte .....Audran
Valse .....The Silver of Years .....Liddell
Dance Suite...Second Italian .....Teak ff
Selection .....The Chocolate Soldier...Straus
Alaskan Love Song .....Cocheco ... .Reeves
Two Step .....Bill Simmons.....Spink

MUSIC AT "MAIDANIA."—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. Lowther and Officers, the Band of the 95th Russell's Infantry will play the following programme of music at "Maidania" this evening under the direction of Mr. B. R. Fakirchand, Bandmaster :—

FROM 6-30 TO 8 P.M.

March.....Under the Double Eagle...Wagner
Overture.....Sra Diavolo .....Arr by B R Fakirchand
Valse .....The Eternal .....Le Fall
Selection.....All the Girls .....Williams
Patrol.....Fantasia on the Tiles Smith.....Lane
Russian Dance..Pas Des Patineurs.....Godfrey

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st, Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following selection of music under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter on Sunday :—

FROM 7 TO 9 P.M.

March.....Le Regiment Favori.....Ertl
Overture.....Die Felsenmuhle .....Sessiger
Valse .....Blue Bells .....Waldteufel
Selection .....A Persian Princess.....Jones
Serenade .....Rosita.....Missud
Two Step .....Clorinda.....Battye

PART 2ND, FROM 10 TO 12 P.M.

March .....Indienne.....Sellenick
Overture .....Lutspiel .....Bela
Valse .....Autumn Voices .....Lincke
Selection.....The Arcadians .....Monckton
Song.....Eilern Alannah .....Thomas
Gavotte .....The Bells of St Male.....Rimmer
Japanese .....Romance Poppies .....Moret

Music by "Maidania" Rink Band on Sunday.

9 TO 11 A.M.

March .....Star and Stripes for ever
Valse.....Luxembourg
Two Step.....M on Struck
Valse .....Septembre
Valse .....Dollar Princess
Two Step.....Laughing Water
Valse .....The Druid's Prayer
Valse .....Empire Valets
Two Step.....Whistle and his Dog
Valse .....Gold and Silver
Valse .....Vision of Salome
Two Step.....Yip-i-addy-i-ay

MAHIM FAIR.—The annual fair at Mahim will commences on the 23rd December next and continue till the 1st January next.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.—A commission agent named Mahadeo Kashiram, of Nagdevi-street, has reported to the police that he gave his servant, Rajamul, a currency-note for Rs. 1,000 to be cashed, but the servant never reappeared.

MADON'S FATAL FALL.—A Hindu lad named Genu Rama, aged about 16, employed as a mason, while standing on a scaffolding, whitewashing the walls of a house in Khetwadi, somehow lost his footing and fell more than 25 feet. His death was instantaneous.

ARYAN SOCIAL UNION.—On behalf of the Aryan Social Union, the undernoted members have been elected delegates to the National Social Conference to be held in Bankipore about the 30th of December this year :—Swami Shri Visweswaranand Saraswati, Swami Shri Nityanand Saraswati, and Rao Bahadur Dr. Dinanath Balkrishna Naik Dandekar, J. P.

FATAL MISADVENTURE.—A Parsi youngster, aged only about eleven years, and named Naserwanji Jamshedji Kapadia, who resided with his parents in Balaram-street, Grant-road, on the second floor of a chawl, met with a fatal accident on the 18th December last. Getting out of bed from his sleep, he opened a window without bars and, losing his balance, fell out. He was removed to Dr. Masina's hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries on Thursday evening.

YOUNG LADY'S ESCAPE.—The daughter of Mr. Karsondas Natha, of Warden-road, named Mammiebai, and aged only 20, met with an alarming accident on Thursday night. While driving in a private carriage from the Fort, her coachman, Munia Jiva, in attempting to cross the tram lines near the General Post Office, came between two tramcars, and, before he could back out, was struck by one of them. The carriage was smashed, while Mammiebai escaped with a severe shock and slight injuries to the hands and legs.

BURIED ALIVE.—The acting Coroner, Mr. H. P. T Lattey, on Friday held an inquest touching the death of Bhica Bhima, a female labourer, aged about 30, who, along with another female labourer, were suddenly buried by the fall of some earth while working in a pit at Sewree. Though they were extricated without much delay and removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, Bhica died on Thursday night. The jury, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict of accidental death.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES IN HOME NURSING EXAMINATION.—An examination was held on Sunday, the 1st December 1912, by Dr. Miss Gulbai Maneckshaw Doctor, L. M. & S., of the female students of the Home Nursing Classes organised, under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association, by Mrs. Shirin Dosabhai F. Panthaki and conducted by Dr. Miss Hirabai Ardeshir Contractor on the premises of the Young Ladies' High School. The following 34 ladies are declared successful:—Mrs. Shirin Dosabhai Panthaki, Miss Gulbai Dnanjibhoy Adajania, Miss Jaiji Pahonji Bamboat, Miss Jerbanoo P. Jaiji Bamboat, Miss Navajbai Nadirshaw Baria, Miss Cuverbai Jehangir Commissariatvala, Miss Dinoo j Jehangir Commissariatvala, Miss Navajbai Framji Dadiburjor, Miss Gul Rustomji Dalal, Miss Hilla Bakhtaji Dalal, Miss Shirin Rustomji Dalal, Miss Jaiji Framji Darivala, Miss Navajbai Cawasji Daruvala, Miss Ratanbai Cursetji Daruvala, Mrs. Jaiji Dhaojisha Desai, Miss Jerbai Pherozesha Gandhi, Miss Gaimai Nasserwanji Hakim, Miss Suna Sorabji Hakim, Miss Snerbanoo Merwan Irani, Miss Manekbai Jehangirji Kharas, Mrs. Meherbano Bejonji Usher, Mrs. Homai Shapurji Manekshana, Miss Rati Dinshaw B. Master, Miss Tehmai Rustomji Master, Miss Manekbai Nasserwanji Massani, Miss Bakhaji Bomanji Medy, Miss Dhanmai Cawasji Mullan, Miss Kuma Jahangirji Patel, Miss Dinbai Hormasji Postwala, Miss Jaiji Cawasji Vajifdar, Miss Dhanbai Hormasji Sagdivala, Miss Tehmina Hormasji Sagdivala, Miss Banubai Shapurji Settna, Miss Suribai Shapurji Settna.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 21st Dec., 1912.

218. Musketry.—The G I P Ry Volunteers Rifle Range will be available for Class Firing Nos 1, 2 and E E Companies on Sundays the 22nd and 29th December 1912.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-45 a.m. and Colaba 6-30 a.m.

217. Annual Camp.—The Annual Camp will be held at Mahalaxmi from 5th to 16th February 1913 both days inclusive.

Details will be Published later.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 21st Dec. 1912.

829. Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Training Camp will be held from the 1st to 8th February 1913.

830. Proficiency Class.—Proficiency Class will commence at Head-Quarters on Thursday the 2nd January 1913 at 6-45 p. m. It is particularly requested that all candidates will attend so that the most suitable time for future classes may be fixed. Books will be issued at Head-Quarters on first attendance.

831. Adjutant's Office The Adjutant's Office will be closed except for urgent work from the 24th Dec 1912 to 2nd January 1913.

832. Leave.—Leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned Officers and Volunteers :—

Major H F Busch, from 21st December 1912 to 2nd January 913
Lieut R E A Elliott from 22nd December 1912 to 3rd January 1913 both days inclusive.
No. 3727 Vol F Simons, "A" Coy from 21st December 1912 to 14th February 1913
No. 6155 Vol E W Reid, "A" Coy from 20th December 1912 to 15th January 1913.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain, Offg. Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

I. V. R. A. Matches Nos. 5 and 6 may be fired concurrently with 2nd stage Viceroy's Competition, on the 29th instant.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. SIR HENRY PROCTER, A. D. C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 21st Dec., 1912.

1. Riding School daily for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts 7-15 a.m.
2. The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for Class Firing this week-end.

Train leaves Church Gate Station this Saturday afternoon at 2-10 p.m. and Sunday morning at 7-5 a.m.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut. Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

DEPARTURES.

Per S. S. "Salsette" Dec. 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s Mail steamer "Salsette" sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers :—

Ali Khan, Mr Zafar
Anderson, Mr A F
Blount, Mr N
rush, Mr C C
Cameron, Mr A
Chesney, Mr Mrs C C and infant
Clarke Miss MacDonald
Clarke, Mr A B
Currie, Mr
Denoy, Miss
Dimas, Lt-Col A R
Duna, Mr C J
Guthie, Mr R S
Krosthansen, Baron
Gobo, Mr J C
Haines, Miss E M
Hamilton, Maj J L
Hamlin Mr C
Hannain, Mr S Z
Hanks, Mrs P
Holme, Mr, Mrs M B W, two children, infant and nurse
Karim, Mr Abdul
Lawson, Mr H B
Leche, Mrs K M
Logie, Mr D G
Logie, Mrs
Lukis, Miss and governess
Mackdoom, Mr C a
Maxwell-Lefroy, Mr N
Milward, Capt C A
Molesworth, Capt F C
Paterson, I M S, Capt
P G P
Peddie, Mrs and infant
Pook, Mr A H
Pottinger, Maj R S nurse and child
Powell, Mr
Powers, Mr S F
Prather, Mr M
Redfern, Mr H
Rice, Mr E C
Rodon, Mr R L
Savar, Mr R M
Smallwood, Mr C
Smith, Mr J
Squires, Mr Grant
Steadman, Mr W
Stewart-Wilson, Lady and maid
Stewart-Wilson, Miss
Stuart-Menteth, Mr W F
Suter, Mr M

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

To-morrow's Services.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. W. A. Sawtell; Senior Presidency Chaplain and Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—7 a. m., Holy Communion; 8 a.m., Holy Communion—Choral. Aguiter in G.—Oraination Service.—Hymns—431, 355, 522, 220; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon, Preacher: the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, Canticles—Woodward in A. Hymns—49, 291, 203 Collections for Additional Clergy Society. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy: Rev. W. J. Kennelly, Senior Chaplain, 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-45 a.m. Choral Matins and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. H. Blackburne. 5-15 p. m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. Arthur French.

S. John the Evangelist, Colaba.—Clergy: Rev. G F. Harvey. 7-15 a. m., and 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Christmas Eve: 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Chorals.—Christmas Day.—7 a.m. and 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 10-30 a.m Parade Service, Preacher the Lord Bishop of Bombay.—The string band of the Sherwood Foresters plays at Parade Services

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—4th Sunday in Advent. 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m. Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura, S. P. G. (Hindustani and Tamil Mission.) Clergy, Revs H. J. P Enoch and J. Martyn. Churchwardens—Mr. A G. Joseph, M. Charles James. 7-30 a.m Matins and Litany. 8-15 a.m. Holy Communion (Hindustani). 10 a.m. Matins and Litany and Holy Communion alternately.

St. Stephen's Church Bandra—Morning Prayer and Sermon 10 a.m.

All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—4th Sunday in Advent. 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 5-15 p. m. Sunday School and Bible Classes, 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher.—Rev. J. B. Glass.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock Chaplain—Vacant. 7 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy; Rev. A. L. Bradbury 8 a. m. Matins and Litany —8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londne, 6-30 a.m. (English); 7-30 a.m. (Marathi); 9 a.m. (Gujrathi) 4 p.m (Canarese); 6-30 p.m (Marathi).

Church of the Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion Chapel of Ease to S. Paul—service by the clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion or matins alternately 5 30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J Maryun.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.

INDIAN FINANCE.

Conclusion of "Times" series of Articles.

The following is the last of the series of articles on Indian Financial Management published in the "Times" of the 21st, 22nd and 28th November; the first two of which were reproduced in these columns on the 17th and 19th instant. This and the previous one were, as already stated, written by a retired official of the Government of India in reply to the letters from "An Anglo-Indian Correspondent that had also appeared in the "Times."

"The discussion on Indian financial affairs, which is now proceeding in "The Times," tends inevitably to concentrate itself on the wisdom or unwisdom of the concrete measures recently adopted by the Secretary of State and his financial advisers. But the real question is much larger than this: it is quite possible to hold that the recent transaction have been prudent and even statesmanlike, and at the same time to maintain that the system under which they have been carried out is obsolete, and that its continuance is fraught with serious dangers to the future of India. This latter contention rests on two lines of argument.

"In the first place, the recent constitutional changes in India make it most dangerous to adhere to the old methods of secret bureaucratic administration. During the past few years the leaders of the educated classes in India have been invited to assist the Administration with their criticism and advice, and every effort has been made to furnish them with the information and aid which they require for the effective performance of these new responsibilities. When one of the Indian Governments proposes to adopt any important measure its proposals are submitted not merely to the Legislative Council, but to a Select Committee of the Council, sometimes with a majority of unofficial members, but in every case with a strong unofficial element; discussions in Committee are remarkably free and unfettered, and even confidential information is (it is understood) placed fully at the disposal of the representatives of Indian opinion. It is early yet to say how this system is going to work; but there is good reason to hope that it will be a success, and already it is safe to say that a considerable proportion of the non-official members of the councils are doing their best to rise to their new responsibilities. They are hampered in many cases by their inexperience of public affairs and by their ignorance of economic and political science; but they admit—informally—their ignorance and inexperience, and they are not slow to manifest their gratitude to those officials (and they are numerous) who, either in Committee or in private interviews, give time and patience to removing their difficulties and misapprehensions.

ALOOFNESS OF THE INDIA OFFICE.

"Now consider the present position of such an Indian statesman. In every branch of the Administration except one his advice is welcomed and his criticisms receive full consideration, while he is given all the information that he can possibly require to enable him to form a sound opinion for himself. But when the question relates to the Secretary of State's financial transactions he finds himself in a very different atmosphere; the Secretary of State reserves entire discretion'; 'the India Office will not agree to that'; 'the matter rests with the Secretary of State'; he has to be content with such phrases as these. Naturally the Blueboard's cupboard in distant Whitehall excites his liveliest curiosity: and since he is heir to centuries of the intrigue and dishonesty that constitute the Oriental idea of administration, is it any wonder that when information is withheld he suspects the worst? No Englishman, for example, seriously supposes that there was any corrupt transaction in connexion with recent purchases of silver, and if (to assume the impossible) any corruption were proved the feeling of surprise would be as strong in England as the feeling of reprobation.

"But to the Indian mind corruption in such transactions would not at least be surprising; every one who does business with, or for, an Indian State hopes to make something more than the ordinary business profit from the transaction; and where the transaction is secret the inference is to the Indian mind irresistible. It did not matter so much in the old bureaucratic days, for then all the actions of Government were merged in the common obscurity; but when educated opinion is admitted, even invited, to enter every bureau but one it is inevitable that the forbidden chamber shall be regarded as the last refuge of corruption. If, then, the present system of government is to continue in India, it is essential not merely that the India Office shall not escape criticism, but that it shall itself volunteer all the information which the critics may possibly require. Some glimmering of this idea can perhaps be seen in the recent debate in the House of Lords, when the explanations offered, though admittedly incomplete, did much to clear the air; and it will be well if, in future, official apologists can dispense with the attitude of injured innocence that has been usual in the past. The Indian public will in future require as full knowledge of the actions of the Secretary of State and of the motives of those actions as it demands, and receives, in all other branches of the Administration.

MORE THOUGHT FOR THE PRODUCER.

"The second line of argument is of a different nature. It is a commonplace of economics that the chief need of India is increased production of wealth and with this end the various local Governments devote an appreciable share of their resources to the improvement of agriculture and the promotion of industrial development. India is economically a most adaptable continent, provided she is given time; but the rapidity of economic changes in the modern world throws great difficulties in the way of her productive classes. Events occuring outside India and beyond the view of the producers, such as the introduction of synthetic indigo, or the closure of the Chinese opium market, may come like a thunderbolt on hundreds of thousands of ignorant cultivators, and cause them to change their business methods in a hurry. The permanent remedy for this evil is to be found in education and organization; but that remedy cannot be applied in a hurry, and while the rising generation is being educated and organized the Government is under a peculiar obligation to see that the productive classes, exposed as they are to these special dangers, are in all other respects placed in the most favourable position. While this consideration must affect the decisions of all departments of the State, its importance is greatest in those that deal with railways, currency, banking, and finance, because it is these departments which can do most to help, and also to hinder, the efforts of producers and the prosperity of the country demands that questions relating to these institution shall be judged primarily from the Indian producer's point of view. What chance is there that this point of view will receive due weight when such questions are reserved for the India Office, acting on the advice of some of the leaders of Lombard-street, or even of the exchange banks? No doubt Sir Felix Schuster and his colleagues would assent readily to the proposition that the need of the Indian producer must be considered, but how can they possibly realize those needs? To take one example, some authorities hold that in the present psychological condition of India the introduction of a gold currency might seriously affect production by facilitating the practice of hoarding and retarding the growth of that investment habit which has begun to make its appearance in recent years, and in the extension of which lies the economic salvation of the country. This view may or may not be correct; the important point is that those who decide the question shall be able to appreciate the arguments for it and against it. India demands, in fact, that such questions as these shall be decided by authorities who understand them in their Indian aspect, not by the exchange banks, even by the "ex cathedra" pronouncements of the chambers of commerce at the Indian ports, but by men who know the material needs and the mental attitude of the Indian producer."

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? these testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 35 years.

BRITAINS DANGER.

Her Chances of Finding Herself at War.

The time is at hand when the British nation may have to consider whether it is willing to plunge into war about matters which are not its direct concern. This is no alarmist statement; the moment may be very near. Other Great Powers are drifting towards a collision, like ships whose anchoring cables have parted in a tideway. If war spreads far and wide it will assuredly involve Great Britain, unless the nation wills otherwise. Any morning now the British public may have to answer the terrible question, "Shall we fight or not?" And the trouble is that the country does not realise the menace with which it is about to be confronted. The national imagination has been unable to grasp the rapid succession of recent events. Danger is already upon us, and we heed it not. We are probably nearing the gravest crisis which has confronted Great Britain since the days of Napoleon; and still Mr. Lovat Fraser writes in the "Daily Mail" men talk of the Bolton election rather than the Balkans. We still look upon war as a spectacular thing deeply interesting to read about before we go to the theatre, but never likely to disturb our personal serenity. For a hundred years the British nation has sedulously cultivated "the operabox feeling in war, yet here is an issue instant, overwhelming formidable, which may mean that within a few weeks every man will have less money to spend, which will contract the incomes of rich and poor alike, which may even result in women and children starving while men go forth to fight. Let us, before it is too late, at least try to understand what the issue is, let us seek to make up our minds about it. There is some excuse for the present apathy of the public. They cannot conceive it possible that Great Britain should ever fight about a mouldering port in the Adriatic, or the aspirations of militant Albanians, or the dreams of Southern Slavs. If these were the only issues it would be easy for Great Britain to make up her mind, but they are not. They are merely the symbols of far larger questions.

WHAT IS BRITAIN'S RESPONSIBILITY.

The problem which Great Britain has to face is that of the exact degree of her responsibilities as a member of the Triple Entente. How far are we bound to support our friends? Upon what issues are our friends justified in seeking our aid? We shall not be assisted in answering the question by assuming that the pacific assurances of Continental Powers have very much foundation in fact. We shall not be helped, for example, by ingenuously believing that Germany has been suddenly and miraculously transformed from Michael in armour into a dove of peace. The soothing statements now being scattered broadcast veil very different intentions, just as a cavalry screen veils the movements of great armies. The vital and immediate factor is that Austria-Hungary and Russia are steadily drawing nearer to hostilities. The impact may never come, but if "precautions" of a military character continue much longer war on an immense scale cannot be averted. It is not possible, nor is it advisable, to seek to apportion blame. We can only see dimly the motives at work. Austria-Hungary may be solely desirous of guarding her undoubted interests in the Adriatic, or she may have resolved not to let the Balkan League become too strong. Russia may cherish sincere sympathy towards Servia, or she may be influenced by bitter recollections of her humiliation in 1909, or, again, she may feel that it is now or never if she is to gain the support and allegiance of the Southern Slavs. If she is sincere why does she keep at Belgrade M. Hartwig, the most sinister diplomatist in the Russian service?

TOUCHSTONE OF BRITISH POLICY.

A war between Austria-Hungary and Russia is not likely to be localised. Could it be thus restricted, we might still regard its outcome with anxious calmness; but if, as is probable, Germany and perhaps Italy go to the assistance of Austria-Hungary, France will doubtless feel impelled to aid Russia. Ought Great Britain then to help her friends by active intervention? Before many days are over that question may become the touchstone of British policy; in the answer given the fate of the British Empire may be involved. A large number of people, some of them carrying great weight, affirm that in the event of war it is our duty actively to support the Triple Entente at any sacrifice. They say: "If we draw back at such a juncture we shall be for ever isolated. Our voice will cease to have weight in the Councils of Europe. We shall be an object of scorn, and Great Britain will be regarded as a second class Power. We shall be passive while Europe is threatened with the perpetual domination of our foes. The policy so patiently built up during the last fifteen years will fall to pieces. Our understandings in Asia, in Egypt, and elsewhere will vanish. Moreover, nothing would suit Germany better than to detach Great Britain from the Entente, which is her great desire; and are we to stand idle while France is crushed?" I am not at all sure that France is in any danger of being crushed, or that the German war machine is as formidable as it claims to be after forty years of peace and unprogressive control. The Austro-Hungarian Army is a doubtful quantity, and Italy is exhausted and without funds. In any case I venture to suggest that there are very clear reservations which just now should govern the British attitude towards the other parties to the Triple Entente.

SLOW TO COMMIT OURSELVES.

First, we should be very slow to commit ourselves at all. The whole force of our efforts ought to be directed towards the maintenance of peace. I believe that end will be far better served by declining to disclose our ultimate intentions than by prematurely declaring that we will draw the sword in certain eventualities. Second, we ought meanwhile to ask ourselves very earnestly why we went into the Triple Entente at all. We entered the Entente to preserve peace and the balance of power. Our object will have failed if at brief intervals the Entente is to be subjected to pressure tests which may lead to war. We can either fight to put an end to those tests, or we can withdraw. Third, we should make it quite clear that in participating in the Entente we never meant to support our friends blindly without inquiry. The Entente is not, after all, an alliance. If it has become so the country has never been told. At Agadir, Russia was supporting France and not ourselves. That Great Britain should suddenly find herself waging war to help Pan-Slavist ambitions, or to secure for Servia a couple of wharves on the Adriatic will seem to most Englishmen the veriest madness. Those who make our policies will do well to remember that the British public will not look very far beyond the immediate issue. Before we announce our decision we must demand to be told exactly what we are fighting for, and what definite advantages we may expect to gain. Fourth, when these question are asked and answered it will be time enough to decide whether it will be wise for Great Britain to join in the most criminal war which will ever have been forced by disgraceful intrigues upon a reluctant Europe. It is more than possible we shall then find that our interests will best be served by standing aloof. The real answer rests, or ought to rest, with the man in the train. Does he want to join in Armageddon? It is time that he began to think about it, for his answer may soon be sought.

PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 19th Dec. to 6 a.m. on the 20th December:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
This day last year	1	1
Total.....	1	1
Total mortality from all causes		85
Same date last year.....		113
Cholera	12	9

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE MONGOLIAN CRISIS.

Much Anxiety Feet n Peking.

The manner in which the Convention between Russia and Mongolia has been received in Peking is such as to arouse no little anxiety for the immediate future. That the Young China extremists, who advocate a military expedition against Urga, even at the risk of provoking Russia to action, will carry the day, is scarcely to be expected. It is barely thinkable that China, in her present condition, should deliberately incite Russia to war. The report that Cossacks are being sent to Urga and supplies accumulated at various stages on the road to Mongolai, ought to be enough to give China pause. In any case, a winter's campaign in the waste and frozen solitudes of Mongolia, if only against the people of the land, would be all in favour of the latter side. But it is clear that the Republican Government will not take the Convention lying down, that is up to the limit of its ability to do what it may. Hence, there is no little danger of China's being hurried, by the fire-eaters in the capital, into some hasty action which may prove highly prejudicial to her own ultimate advantage. "Outer Mongolia, being an integra part of the Republic, Mr. Liang Menting, the Chinese Foreign Minister, is reported to have said to M. Kroupensky, the Russian Minister, "has no right to conclude a treaty with any nation and China certainly cannot recognize it. In other words, sooner or later China will seek to bring Outer Mongolia within the fold once more. Meanwhile, it appears to be thought politic to make a demonstration in forces against the people of Inner Mongolia, lest they be misled into following the example of their brethren to the west and north-west.

A factor of no small importance, which China may naturally overlook, is that Russia, from her own point of view, is the aggrived party and not vice versa.' Her case is concisely summed up by Dr. E. J. Dillon in a message to the "Daily Telegraph" from St. Petersburg, dated the day before the Convention was signed in Urga and forecasting its exact terms. China, we are told, "often violated the terms of the treaty of 1881 and disregarded complaints. Making ready long ahead for an armed struggle, China was systematically removing the Russophile Mongols and substituting her own nationals. She had founded a colonizing bureau which was about to open a Chinese commercial bank. She had decided to transfer to northern Mongolia ten battalions from Chihli and Manchuria and two divisions of Mongolian cavalry under Chinese officers. In a word Northern Mongolia was slowly becoming a base for military operations against Russia. The Chinese levied duties on Russian goods, contrary to the terms of the treaty. They deliberately reduced the Mongolians to beggary by cunning, usurious methods." These are grave charges. But it remains to be shown that they justified Russian in the action she has now taken. With all respect to Dr. Dillon, it is impossible to believe that China can ever seriously have thought of making war upon Russia, any more than that the late Chao Erh-feng's schema for Tibet included a design of making war upon Great Britain in India. In respect of colonization the Chinese were, after all, but obeying the law of expansion of a virile people at the expense of one that is admittedly feckless and decreasing. As for breaches of treaty, Russia is not the only Power with grievances against China on that score; and this may be said that the bulk of these particular complaints would appear to date from before the beginning of the new era, which might at least have been allowed a chance of showing whether it was to be better or worse, in respect of Mongolia, than the old. In these circumstances it is a little difficult to accept the dictum that" Russia is really anxious to cultivate friendly relations with the (Chinese) Government."

Assuming, however, that it might at one time have been possible for Republican China to compromise with Russia and in view of the attitude of grievance to which the latter adheres, there is all the greater reason for not throwing away the small measure of hopefulness, which the Convention leaves to China, by precipitate action now. Caution is especially called for in the matter of any demonstration in Inner Mongolia. The Changchan Conference, as described in our correspondent's letter to-day, has left things in a most undecided state. The good impression conveyed by China's conciliatory tone, and by lavish hospitality to the Prince's might easily be upset; while enough has surely been done by General Wu at Taonanfu, in recent operations to prove the weight of China's arm at least as regards Inner Mongolia. It is a case of the old parable of the sun and the wind. Outer Mongolia is, for the time being, gone. Inner Mongolia is more likily to be made to follow by a display of force than by the exercise of persuasion. And in the meantime Eastern Tibet continues to prove such a drain on Republican resources as the are ill fitted to support. Bad as the position is in Outer Mongolia, the last word has not yet been said from the standpoint of international law. An autonomous country, not, however, independent, cannot make treaties without the consent of its suzerain, the position still nominally held by China. There might yet be a case for appeal to the Hague tribunal. In any event China has nothing to lose by biding her time. If all accounts be true, there is a considerable body of Mongolian Princes to whom the signing of the Convention is any thing but welcome. Events in Mongolia may yet play into China's hands, and if she will concentrate her efforts first upon internal reform, upon making friends with those whose interest will be her's, she will obviously be in a far stronger position for pushing her claims in Mongolia than she is to-day. Precipitancy now cannot mend matters. It may make them infinitely worse "N. C. Herald".

AVIATION IN COLOMBO.

The "Times of Ceylon" gives the following account of a successful flight in Colombo on the 11th inst:

M. Marc Pourpe, one of the two French aviators who have been giving demonstrations at the racecourse created a sensation in Colombo yesterday evening by a magnificent flight over the town and harbour. Unhappily his feat constituted a breach of the regulations drawn up by the authorities, who took a serious view of the occurrence.

A statement was issued last night that no further flying would be allowed, but the prohibition was withdrawn to-day.

The aviator began his flight from the racecourse at five minutes past five, using the machine known as "La Curieuse." There was a stiffest North-East wind blowing, but the conditions in no way disturbed M. Pourpe, who, after a preliminary run of about fifty yards, rose gracefully from the ground near the four furlongs post. He rose steadily as he flew past the grand stand, until he attained a height of about 500 feet, when he turned his machine and sailed twice round the course. He then rose for about another 300 feet, his machine working splendidly, and directed his course seawards. Within a few minutes the machine was a mere speck in the sky, and the aviator having passed over Cinnamon Gardens, Colpetty, and the Fort, and flown out to sea over the harbour. Colombo was agog with excitement as the aeroplane sailed overhead, travelling at about 60 miles an hour. Everyone craned their necks skywards to get a glimpse of the unusual spectacle.

A fine view of the machine was obtained from the harbour, the hum of the propeller attracting the attention of those on board the many vessels lying at anchor. After making a wide circle round the harbour, M. Pourpe flew back to the racecourse over Galle Face, attaining a speed of over 100 Miles an Hour. Having reached the course he wasted no time in descending. The wind prevented a perfect "vol plane," but the aviator came down in a series of graceful swoops, finally effecting a landing in the centre of the course.

It has been decided by the Punjab Polo Tournament Committee to present four cups this year to the runners-up in the tournament that will be played in Lahore during Christmas Week. These cups will be in addition to the challenge cup which as usual goes to the winning team. The date for closing the entries has been extended up to the 20th December, and with the additional attraction of the new cups this popular tournament should draw a record entry.

The hackney carriage ghariwallas of Khulna, who went on strike, resumed work a few days ago.

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SPORTING NEWS.

RACING NOTES.

Viceroy's Cup and Trials Prospects.

With the two most important classics of the year close upon us, the racing world of India is at present concerned in an attempt to select the winners. In my notes at the conclusion of the Poona Season a couple of months ago I enumerated the claims of the various candidates, taking their past performances as indicating their chances of either being champion sprinters or stayers. Since then they have gone through a trying time in their preparations. Some have advanced and some have receded on their doings in the Calcutta Extras, and others have been left to show their condition only on the training track. Up to the present, I am glad to say those likely to be engaged and considered to have a chance are showing signs of giving their backers a run for their money, and the misfortunes in the way of lameness, colds, etc., are not this time complained of.

From all one can gather, I am quite justified in holding to my original impressions. In October I gave Lumination and Victo the best chances in the Trials, with Vavasor dangerous; and could find nothing to beat Mayfowl again in the Cup, though giving Gunboat credit for being able to improve with work, as he had not been many months in the country. The first mentioned in each instance can now only be backed at very short odds—evens and twos respectively—so that anybody who had the courage of his convictions even a fortnight ago would now be in a position to "lay off" at a considerable profit, or stand to win without losing.

One naturally enough treats a subject such as this with a certain amount of reserve, as, were it not for the surprises of the game, there would be no racing at all. With due respect to this uncertainty, therefore, I venture to say that on past performances and present conditions Lumination and Mayfowl stand out as two of the surest things one can find—which fact is borne out by the odds at present on offer.

Lumination's claims are very evident, her placing on the last two occasions in the trials being the chief. Running green in Poona, she improved in every race, and now in Calcutta has won without an effort over seven—a furlong only less than the trials—and five furlongs. As she met most of her rivals on worse terms than she will meet them on Saturday, her connections must be well enough satisfied. I should undoubtedly plank for Victo as her most dangerous rival, as the rumours about her unsoundness seem to be erroneous. By finishing third in the Poona Trials and giving weight to those who were in front of her, she at once came in for serious consideration. Her outing last Saturday in Calcutta was enough to earn her many friends. She was admittedly badly beaten by the other mare, but we must take into our reckoning the fact that she is a slow beginner and that five is decidedly too short for her. A brilliant sprinter, Lumination has shown that she can just get the mile, and that if the race is slow it is practically a gift for her; but if others make up their mind to set a fast pace it will give Victo a decided chance. As I remarked in my previous notes, Soultline cannot be overlooked. If he were in his old, true form he would win, but his nervous temperament is so hard to deal with that it is improbable that he will again be his real self. To last the mile work is necessary, but he will not stand much, and I regard him as one of those uncertain animals best left alone, unless a long price is procurable. Vavasor and Kurnell are the only other two I would mention as having shown enough to be in the picture. The former won well enough in Poona, but was so badly beaten recently in Calcutta that, as with Victo, an extraordinarily fast run race is all that could give him a look-in. As to the latter, he ran fourth in the same race mentioned and, being a newcomer, may come on a great deal, which I doubt. In gallops with the favourite he has had no chance. Criton is reported as a starter and a "possible", but he will have to run very much better than when in Poona, where he could not even be regarded as first class. If he runs, we may see Brown up, in which case Evans would ride Lumination. He left last Tuesday under engagement to Mr. Kelso, and should get a race out of Beckmessor, for one.

As to the Cup, we have the same old story of Vavasor beating Mayfowl in his gallops. This he has never been able to reproduce in the race, and that the track form is disregarded is shown by the retention of the latter of his position as warm favourite. There is no getting away from the fact that Vavasor will be very hard to beat, but Mayfowl is a great horse, moving and looking as well, if not better, than ever. A really sound stayer, the pace is sure to be solid; he has a good turn of feet, and I can only picture him as eclipsing all records by winning the Blue Ribbon the third successive time. As those two have covered the course in seconds, fractions usually suffice, faster than anything else, one cannot reasonably fancy they will do otherwise than win and place. Brogue, the little mare who was bought by Mr. M. Gooculdas from Mr. Galstaun last October, was said to have come on, but ran nowhere in a ten-furlong race lately when she should at least have been thereabouts, so I can still give her no chance. Last Call, the other member of this stable, has not had time enough to get over his serious go of fever when in Poona. Saxonite is another I would prefer with more time before him. He landed with very little condition on him, was backward in Poona, and, though many persist in fancying the Sydney Cup winner, it seems a bit too much to expect him to be thoroughly wound up for a severe race. If Scott gets him fit, he is more than a mere danger. Despite his having extended in the betting, I still think Gunboat a dangerous one. Tom Scott is not generally in any hurry to attack the Books and may come down heavily at the last moment. It may be that the horse's fast work is done at a time when there are no watches about, yet, perhaps, he has failed to come on since his two Poona wins, which were in themselves not good enough to win a Viceroy's Cup. We knew him to be well enough and to like a distance, but in any case Mayfowl will probably prove more than the Waler can manage.

Finally I would place them :—

Viceroy's Cup :—Mayfowl 1, Vavasor 2, Scott's selected.

The Trials:—Lumination 1, Victo 2, Kurnell 3.

Since writing the above, I hear that Saxonite has come on wonderfully and is confidently "expected." His Australian form taken into consideration, I nevertheless think he will have to be a veritable marvel to win.

Regarding the Trials, I hear Evans is to ride Criton. This horse's owner has first call on Brown, so if he has given this jockey up to enable, him to ride Lumination, they must consider the mare quite a good thing.

REX.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

Mayfowl Considered Strong Favourite.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

The "Statesman's" sporting correspondent denies the rumour that Mayfowl is lame. He was out on the course yesterday and certainly did not come back lame. "I have believed", continues the correspondent, "and still believe that this horse is a good seven pounds ahead of anything else in the race on condition alone As a preliminary forecast, I place the horses as follows:—1, Mayfowl ; 2 Saxonite; 3, Brogue ; 4, Vavasor, and in the Trials : 1, Lumination; 2, Karnell; 3 Victo; 4, Criton, the only disturbing factor being old Soultline. The stable was not behind the movement in favour of Saxonite for the cup, which caused prices to contract so startlingly on Wednesday.

The "Englishman" points out that Mayfowl has a constitutional peculiarity in his return in the front, which makes him appear slightly lame.

The Cup favourite will start in the Trials.

HORSES LEFT IN.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

Only eleven horses are left in the Trials. Their names and quotations are:—Three to two, Lumination; threes, Victo; fives, Criton; sixes, Soultline, and Karnell; tens, Vavasor and Black Buck; fifteen, Mayfowl and Gunboat; twenties, Valerius and Kilbernie

For the Viceroy's Cup :—Threes, Mayfowl; fours, Saxonite and Brogue; sixes, Gunboat and Vavasor; twelves, Black Buck, Jemima, and Hilarity; twenties, Sea Lad, Valerius and Aborigine; longer prices, Five Crowns, Little Slave, Victo, and Last Call.

CEYLON CRICKET TOUR.

Ceylon Cricketers V. Upper Burma.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 20.

The second match of the Ceylon cricketers began yesterday against Upper Burma team, and by 2-35 p. m. the first innings of the visitors had closed for 337 runs. Crawford, Sloane, Stanly, and Johnson contributed 122, 72 and 68, respectively. By 4 p.m. the Upper Burma team had made 175 for four wickets, the principal individual scores being those of Lieut. Drayson 77 (not out), Philips 71, and White 21. Play will be resumed to-morrow.

RANGOON Dec. 20.

In the cricket match bestween Upper Burma and the Ceylon cricketers, the total score of the former was to-day carried to 253. Ceylon declared at 3-30 p. m. with the scores at 270 for 6 wickets.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. Lowther, 95th Russell's Infantry, hounds will meet on the 22nd instant at the Parade ground, Wakola Barracks.

WATER POLO IN BOMBAY.

The Prince Vayesinji Sawatsinji Water Polo shield match and team race were held yesterday morning at the Victoria Swimming Bath, Back Bay, between the teams captained by Messrs. Guzdar and Kapadia. The former team included Messrs. D. E. Mody, C. J. Duke, R. E. Sethna, K. J. Khan, A. P. Pavri, K. D. Kapadia, and H. N. Guzdar, and the latter Messrs. G. C. Kapadia, P. R. Doctor, P. P. Vakil, J. A. Master, M. C. Mistry, C. B. Mistry and R. C. Kapadia (captain). Mr. D. C. Golwala, one of the proprietors of the bath, acted as referee, and Mr. L. B. Moris and Mr. Burgman as time-keepers. The team race was won by Mr. Guzdar's team, and at water polo the same team scored seven goals and Mr. Kapadia's team two goals.

CALCUTTA TURF CLUB.

A Delhi message says :—The stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club, it is understood, have petitioned His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor to become the patron of the premier racing club in India, and for permission to use the expression "Royal" in connection with its name.

BENGAL MOTOR-CYCLE RACE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

Entries are coming in from all over India for the Motor-cycle race from Calcutta to Gaya on January 25th, and it is expected that between fifty and sixty riders will take part.

LANCASHIRE CRICKET.

In announcing a surplus of £102 on the year's working the committee of the Lancashire County Cricket Club, in the annual report, state that they felt that the club emerged from a disastrous season with a certain measure of success. After detailing the position, the county held in the Championship, and the results of the matches, the report goes on to state that "The somewhat cumbrous method by which the Championship is arrived at, is a reminder that the previously-expressed desire for a scheme which shall involve the classification and division of counties, and the adoption of a system of promotion by merit, is becoming more manifest."

The committee pay a special tribute to the work of A. H. Hornby, R. H Spooner., F. R. R. Brooke, Dean and Sharp, and mention that Lancashire was the only county side which beat the South Africans, and the only eleven to beat the Australians twice. Mr. T. Ainscough retires from the committee, and Bishop Weldon, Dean of Manchester and late of Calcutta, will be elected to the vacancy at the annual meeting.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will be sailed to-day :—

SHIP'S BOATS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-40 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowance M. S.	Entered by.
Pinnace	Scr	Officers "Highflye
Pinnace	Scr	do
Cutter	6 11	do
Cutter	6 15	do
Cutter	9 15	do
Gig	9 15	do
Gig	9 15	do
Cutter	13 16	Officers "Alert".
Cutter	11 57	Officers "Sphinx"
Cutter	11 57	Officers "Dalhousie"

Course : Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon Starboard—N Karanja Starboard—Committee Vessel—Length 5-30 miles. Time-limit 6-30 p.m.

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Eileen IV	Scr	Major Muter and Mr F Watson
Turquoise	34 39	Messrs Stokes and Preston
Isca	29 24	Mr T S Kennedy
Mahshuka	13 39	.....

Course : Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy Port—N Karanja Port Committee Vessel—S Karanja Starboard—Committee Vessel. Length 12·57 miles.

METRE CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-10 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances M. S.	Entered by
Cynthia	6 7	Officers R E
Mynona	6 7	Mr D Fraser
Corrie	6 7	Mr E B Macbeth
Nelta	Scr	Mr D Blythe

Course : Committee Vessel—S Karanja Port—Tucker Beacon Port—Committee Vessel—N Karanja Starboard—Committee Vessel. Length 13·59 miles.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-20 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances M S.	Entered by
Trixie	9 0	Mr J W Milne
Lylie	Scr	Mr R E Fischer
Erin	3 35	Messrs. Magill and Beade

Course : Committee Vessel—N Karanja Starboard—Mark Buoy Starboard—Committee Vessel—N Karanja Starboard—Committee Vessel. Length 10·81 miles Time-limit 6-30 p.m.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances M. S.	Entered by
Ferella	8 25	Dr Goldsmith
Jenny Wren	5 53	Capt Gloster and Kunhardt
Maud	6 44	Messrs Culbertson and Rich
Mavourneen	Scr	Mr N Taylor
Pam	9 15	Mr A G Holmes
V T u x y	7 34	Mr B C Reade
Curlew	5 3	Mr B Hewett
Cricket	6 44	Mr T Gregson
Marie Louise	8 25	Mr K McIver

Course : Committee Vessel—Short Course—S. Karanja Port—N Karanja Port—Committee Vessel. Length 10·09 miles. Time-limit 6-30 p.m.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

While the market for coal-shares did not exhibit much activity to-day, prices on the whole were well maintained. Business, however, was of a retail description. There was a little more inquiry for jute mill scrip.

In the gunny market there were no buyers at over Rs. 58, at which price a small business was done ; and there was no keenness to trade even at that rate. Sellers in the gunny market are not giving way, and are making an advance on yesterday's prices, but the consuming markets are not following better prices.

THE ROYAL NAVY.

Needs Officers from Merchant Service.

The Admiralty has found it necessary to take extreme measures in order to cope with the great shortage of officers of junior ranks in the Navy, and one of these measures is to fall back on the merchant service.

Not only is there a much greater demand for lieutenants to-day than was the case twenty months ago, principally on account of the increase in the commissioned and reserve destroyer flotillas, but large numbers have resigned their commissions says the "Standard" since this time last year. The number of lieutenants on the active list has diminished by over a hundred in this period, in spite of the fact that great efforts have been made to bring forward junior officers for promotion to the rank as rapidly as possible.

In his speech introducing the Navy Estimates in March last Mr. Churchill referred to the shortage of officers, and announced that it was "necessary for us to have more commissioned officers and to have them as soon as possible." Consequently, the decision was taken to promote about a hundred men from warrant rank to that of lieutenant, with the prospect of rising to commander, or even, in exceptional cases, higher. This scheme of lower deck advancement may become ultimately a fixed part of our naval system, but it is now essentially only a temporary measure, designed to relieve the Navy from the shortage that will in time be relieved by means of more numerous entries through the usual channels. Provision has only been made for the promotion of a hundred men all told from the lower deck.

The Admiralty has now decided upon another expedient for remedying the shortage. As was the case when a similar position arose (in consequence of the short-sightedness of the Gladstone Administration) seventeen years ago a number of officers will be invited to present themselves from the merchant service for entry into the Royal Navy. The actual number has not yet been decided on, but the number entered in 1895 was 100, to which, however, additions were made up to 1900. In the great majority of cases, of course, these officers belonged already to the Royal Naval Reserve, and so had a fair knowledge of service matters and routine. It is believed that in the present case it will be a sine qua non of entry that the officer belongs to the Naval Reserve.

It is as well to point out the standard continues that the Admiralty will be well advised to make the conditions of entry more definite and more generous than was the case in 1895. What is regarded universally as the unfair treatment meted out to these officers is not by any means forgotten in the merchant service and the Naval Reserve, and there will certainly be a difficulty in getting the best men unless it is definitely laid down (1) that they will not be formed into a list apart from other officers of the same rank ; and (2) that they will stand equal chances of promotion with officers entered through Osborne, according to their merits.

The main object of the Admiralty in entering officers from the merchant service is to provide the necessary complements for the ships which are next year to be transferred from the Eighth to the Sixth Battle Squadron. At the present time the eight vessels concerned—the Albion, Canopus, Glory, Goliath, Ocean, Vengeance, Triumph, and Swiftsure—have only seven lieutenants allotted to them all told. In the present state of fleet organisation it would be impossible to complete these ships to full crew without calling out the reserves; but when they become the Sixth Battle Squadron they will be on the same footing as the Fifth, carrying on an average five lieutenants apiece, but with additional officers in the flagships—a total of 45 in all. This service alone will, therefore, necessitate an additional 38 lieutenants. The completion of 40 new destroyers before the end of 1913, all requiring at least two lieutenants apiece, will raise the additional requirements of the service to well over 100.

WOMEN'S NEW CRAZE.

Wooden Legs for Dogs and Cats.

Veterinary surgeons, who have watched the arrival of the petrol age and the practical extinction of the horse with dismay, are comforted to a considerable degree by the growing popularity of pet dogs amongst English women. Quite recently a well-know veterinary surgeon was paid a fee of £87 10s. for setting the broken leg of a favourite Aberdeen terrier—a delicate piece of work, involving three and a-half months' careful nursing.

English dogs and cats, however, do not seem to be able to undergo the delicate operations that veterinary surgeons in America are reported to perform on domestic animals in that country. A cablegram on Nov. 28 reporting the fact that a sporting dog, suffering from astigmatism, was fitted with a pair of spectacles, and its sight so improved that it could hunt game as well as ever, is utterly discredited on this side. A representative of Messrs. Cheeseman and Carry, veterinary surgeon, of Wandsworth, considers such a feat impossible. "No dog would stand it," he said. "It would scratch and scratch at the spectacles until it pulled them off. The most ingenious operation within my knowledge was the manufacture of a false leg for a cat. A cat's bones are very elastic and springy, so the false leg was made of leather in order to give some spring to it. It has answered very well, and the cat so fitted is still alive and active.

Mr. Case, the well-known veterinary surgeon, of Fulham-road, also discredits the spectacle story, instancing how difficult it is to make a dog wear even a muzzle. "There was a similar American story," he said, "about a dog who was fitted with a set of false teeth. I have no doubt, however, that the veterinary profession will have to give all its skill in future to the ailments of dogs and cats. Pets are the things that pay best, and their women owners will disburse large sums to save a dog when it is so badly injured that ordinary men would advise its destruction. Veterinary surgeons who neglected to study the ailments of dogs and cats in the days when horses were the main consideration have lived to regret it. To make wooden legs for dogs is now by no means an unusual thing—but not spectacles or false teeth. A dog will get along very well with a wooden leg. Like a man it will be a little lame, but it will be much better than nothing, and women owners seem to be fonder of their pets when they are interesting cripples."

"ALMOST A DISEASE."

The passing of many women for dogs was commented on by Mr. Plowden at the Marylebone Police Court on the 27th inst. in deciding a case in which Mrs. Ferraley, of Adelaide-road, Hampstead, was summoned for assaulting Herman von Scharplosky, a stockbroker, also of Adelaide-road.

Mr. Scharplowsky said that he was walking through Merton-road, Hampstead, when he saw his dog and the defendant's fighting. He parted them with his stick, and Mrs. Ferraley attacked him with a dog-whip, and afterwards caught hold of him by the coat and struck him about the body for distance of 25 yards.

Mrs. Ferraley denied the allegations, and said that she had previously seen Mr. Scharplowsky ill-treat her dog, and told him that he deserved to be beaten with a dog-whip.

Mr. Plowden said that the case showed the amazing importance which dogs were beginning to occupy in the mind of very many women. Nowadays they thought it necessary for their happiness to keep a dog of some sort, and very many of them lavished on these creatures a degree of affection for which a man or a woman or a child might clamour in vain. Now it came to this, that a woman was charged for losing her temper on behalf of a dog—"a dog," he emphasised—and striking a man several blows with a whip, though he did not suppose she knew what she was doing. How far this passion for dogs would go he did not know, but it seemed to him that it was becoming a disease among women. He fined the defendant 10s., with 2s. costs.

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PREHISTORIC CITY FOUND.

More Ancient then Babylon or Nineveh.

The ruins of another ancient centre of a mighty civilisation, believed to be older than Babylon or Nineveh have just been unearthed in the far mountain wilderness of Arizona, United States of America. The discoverer is Mr. A. Lafave a mining engineer and aoch æologist who had wandered into the practically unknown and almost inaccessible region in search of mineral deposits.

In his report of the wonderful find Mr. Lafave says that he stumbled on the prehistoric Arizone City after a very difficult journey on horseback in the Mazatazal Mountains, on the west side of Tonto Basin, not many miles from the modern city of Phœnix. The ruins lie on a high plateau of the Mazatazal range, a few thousand feet above the Tonto Basin, and many articles of pottery and other relics found there by Mr. Lafave are regarded by scientists as the most ancient specimens of human handiwork in the world, dating back approximately seven thousand years. According to Mr. Lafave, however, the bidden city of Arizona is even older than the famous ruins of Chimu, Peru, in which event it must now be regarded as the oldest city thus far discovered.

"The buildings of this city," declares Mr. Lafave, are made principally of sandstone, and show high architectural skill. My belief in their great age is founded on the fact that I found an accumulation of earth ten or more feet deep covering the ruins, out on a plain where it must have been gathered merely by being blown there by the shifting winds of many centuries. The dirt cannot be the result of wash or drift, for the site is high above the surrounding country, and the real city is on top of a mountain.

In the walls which I excavated I found a crude box containing cotton balls in a perfect state of preservation. There is no cotton within several hundred miles of the place at present, nor has any been cultivated there so far as the memory of man or the legends of the Indians can be traced. From this I infer that the climate of Arizona must have been very different ten thousand years ago to what it is to-day, for now cotton will not grow there.

"In the foothills of the Tonto Basin I sank a shaft about twenty feet deep a few weeks after my first discovery, and unearthed an ancient well, walled up with masonry, and near it excavated pottery of exquisite design. In one sealed jar I found maize in a splendid state of preservation. The soil covering the well was merely an accumulation of desert dust. The ruins of the city proper, despite their elevation, are also buried beneath a thick layer of dust, though not to such a depth as those below. The designs on the walls of these ruins show unmistakably that sun worship prevailed.

"In the vicinity of this city is a natural bridge supporting about forty acres of land. It is not the result of erosion, as with most natural bridges, but it has been formed by gradual deposit or growth from the minerals of the Verde River. Near it I found a child's leg and foot embedded in a solid rock of silicified mud. I believe this Arizona civilisation is much older than any yet known, and that a highly cultivated race inhabited the country for many centuries, for I have found works of art that could not have been executed by an ignorant people. Their pottery surpasses anything made to-day, while the designs upon it reveal an artistic ability and conception far superior to other sculptors and painters of ancient times."

A WARLIKE BISHOP.

Once Took a Gun-Boat into Action.

The jubilee of the ordination as priest of the Right Rev. Robert Brindie, D.S.O., the Roman Catholic Bishop of Nottingham, falls on December 27, and arrangements are being made in the diocess to celebrate the occasion in a suitable manner.

Bishop Brindie is one of the most distinguished figures in the Roman Catholic Church in Great Britain at the present time. He was ordained at the English College at Lisbon in 1862, and, after mission work in the Plymouth Diocese, was appointed chaplain in the Army in the year 1874. He went to Nova Scotia in 1876, and returned to Aldershot five years later in 1882 he was drafted to Egypt, being the first chaplain to arrive at the front, and served throughout the whole of the Egyptian campaign. He was present at the battles outside Suakin in 1884, and participated in the Nile expedition, captaining one of the boats of the Royal Irish Regiment, which won the prize given by Lord Wolseley to the first boat to complete the river journey.

At the end of the campaign Father Brindie, as he then was, returned to Aldershot, where he spent ten years, but he was back again in Egypt in 1896. He went on the Dongola expedition of that year, and took a gunboat into action, being the only priest who has commanded such a ship in the British Service. He served under Lord Kitchener in the Khartum expedition in 1898, being granted the D. S. O. for his conduct in the field at Atbara and Khartum. He was the first chaplain to be so decorated.

He left the Army in 1899, and became assistant Bishop to Cardinal Vaughan at Westminister. Three years later Bishop Brindie was translated to the diocese of Nottingham, where he has since remained. It will be remembered that Bishop Brindie received the Queen of Spain into the Roman Church prior to her marriage, and he was subsequently decorated with the Grand Cross of Isabella the Catholic. The medals and decorations which he is entitled to wear for service in the field are the D.S.O., the British medals for the Sudan and Egyptian campaigns, the Egyptian war medals for Egypt and the Sudan, the Egyptian bronze star, the Turkish Fourth Class of the Osmanieh, and Third Class of the Mejide.

MOTOR LORRIES FOR COMMERCE.

The last of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal bewailed the fact that, despite the enormously increasing trade of India, the bullock cart, with all its attendant slowness and cruelty to animals, still held sway as practically the only method of transport from ship to godown. His Honour hoped that the day was not far distant when the motor lorry would displace the leisurely bullock cart, at all events in the Presidency towns where trade is extensive and time of some consideration. In the matter of private enterprize in this direction, nothing very substantial seems to have been done so far; but we understand that the Government of India, in the Military Department, in an effort to help themselves, have come forward to help this idea along. The military authorities have an immense amount of transport work to handle yearly, and the proposal is that motor of sorts should be purchased to do a very fair share of it. But it is felt that there will not be a full day's work for such lorries even in the Presidency towns, and the military authorities are wondering whether they could not make the new vehicles earn something towards their cost by placing them at the disposal of merchants in off hours. There can be little doubt that merchants would readily avail themselves of this service, if rates are low enough and the service regular and reliable. The virtue that keeps the archaic bullock cart alive is cheapness. A motor lorry, as matter now stand, costs a round sum of money, is expensive in up-keep, requiries a highly paid driver to handle it, and a garage in which to store it. Allowing for interest on capital cost, depreciation for wear and tear, cost of petrol and driver's salary let us say that the daily cost of running a motor lorry is Rs. 15. It might easily be a good deal more, but it will at once be seen that a good many bullock carts can be hired for Rs. 15 a day and might very well prove more useful than a single motor lorry, which can only be in one place at a time. It is all a question of expense. When it can be shown that for transport purposes, a motor is as cheap and as efficient as the humble bullock cart we shall hear more of such motors than we do now; and if the Military Department can hasten that day, they will deserve well of those who care for animals and abhor the cruelty that is perpetrated daily in connection with transport by bullock carts and this in spite of the Police and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.—"Pioneer."

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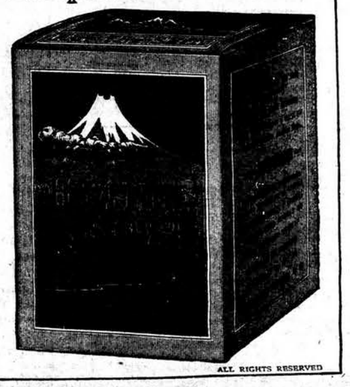

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The Bombay Gazette

Saturday, 21st Dec. 1912.

THE FABRIC OF A VISION.

MANY people have tried to tell us why we dream, and whence the visions come which trouble our sleeping hours. Scientists have offered a purely physical explanation, but we need not necessarily belong to the type of person which stubbornly refuses to unbelieve anything, in order to get that somehow there is more in a dream than the automatic action of the mechanism of the brain, or the working of the "little bit of mustard" to which Scrooge attributed the remarkable manifestations by which he was visited. Psychical research, which has investigated many curious cases, explains that during the unconsciousness of slumber, the soul becomes a sort of instrument, by means of which messages are conveyed to the sleeper: our only objection to this method of communication is the extremely cryptic form in which most of the instruction is given. We have not all got a prophet at hand to interpret the mystic words, and how can we decipher some of the grotesque thoughts which come to us? What is the inner meaning of the dream in which we stroll through crowded streets without exciting either interest or attention, in spite of our complete absence of attire. What is portended by that sickening drop through space, or that leaden-footed flight in which the pursuer gains upon us so inevitably? When kind and gentle apparitions float towards us in the corridors of dream who feel less sceptical about the theory of supernatural visitation, we wonder whether perhaps the dwellers in the beyond are not, after all, striving to make themselves known to us, and to impress upon our shrouded minds a memory, or an injunction. The legends and tales which record the faithful fulfilment of promises or of warnings received in dreams, are difficult to verify; they are like the premonitions which we all experience from time to time. When the vague sense of impending disaster is justified by the arrival of a real calamity, we feel positively triumphant, our curious elation being in no way lessened by the fact that hundreds of such premonitions have been sterile.

The same may almost be said of dreams, only a few of which, fortunately, come true. To be treated with the contempt which was meted out to Cassandra, is the fate of many dreamers, who consequently become rather shy of uttering their prophecies; Mr. John Williams, a mining engineer, who lived in Cornwall, once saw a curious picture as he fell into light slumber before midnight. He woke his wife to tell her of his dream, but she laughed at him and told him to go to sleep again. It was in vain that he explained to her how vivid had been the scene, how he had witnessed the murder of the little man in the blue coat, new white vest, while shadowy bystanders called out in dismay "The Chancellor, the Chancellor is shot"! The assassination of Perceval, a week later, filled Williams with horror. He felt that perhaps the dream had been a disregarded warning by which he might have turned aside the blow of fate. The wife's sentiments are not recorded. No doubt she found some means of explaining away her unfortunate scepticism. Another fairly well authenticated dream was commemorated until quite recently at Newark by a charitable distribution of penny loaves once a year. For many years the poor of the city benefitted by the dream of a dead and gone Alderman, named Hercules Clay, who was in Newark, when the town was besieged by the army of Cromwell. Clay, who, no doubt, slept uneasily, fearing for the safety of his property and his person, awakened one night with a start of terror, from a lurid vision of flaming rafters and toppling walls. On three successive nights he dreamed that his house had been burned down, and at last, becoming uneasy, he moved his goods and chattels elsewhere. On the night of his departure the prediction was fulfilled, and, feeling that he had been especially singled out by Providence for mercy and favour, the alderman bequeathed the sum of £100 to provide penny loaves in perpetuity for the poor of Newark.

These are perhaps not very difficult problems for psychologists to tackle. Coincidence, or some half-remembered menace uttered in the pamphlet of the times might explain Mr. Williams' dream, while we are scarcely surprised that Alderman Clay, in a time of siege, should carry in his subconscious mind an impression of burning houses and ruined prosperity. Strained nerves and anxiety are not quiescent when we sleep, and perhaps not a few people have had an experience similar to that of the Countess of Albemarle who, when her son came to her upon a sorrowful errand, said quietly "I know your news already, your father is dead, I dreamed it last night." Surely we shall not be unreasonable if we expect that our nocturnal visitants shall be consistent in their warnings and prophecies. An occasional tragedy, or piece of good fortune following close upon a premonitory dream are but trifles compared to the vast array of unfulfilled visions which visit this world every night when tired people sigh and turn in their sleep. Are we to suppose that sometimes in whimsical exuberance the occult powers play strange pranks upon us, drumming upon our quiescent brains a jangled medley without rhythm or meaning? On other occasions these mischievous spirits must be taken absolutely "au pied de la lettre', and we must at once wire to Aunt Jane to postpone her visit, because we have dreamed that she will be decapitated in a railway accident. The average person's initiative faculty is not sufficiently developed to enable him to discriminate between the quasi-humorous manifestations of the denizens of the spirit-world, and the spasms of ferocious sincerity with which they are seized. For our own peace of mind we would prefer to accept the version of the scientists, and to believe that our dreams are but the dim revival of daylight impressions, and not the inarticulate messages of thwarted spirits. The tragic undertones of life are insistent enough, need we endeavour to hear as well disconsolate murmurs from those poor souls who have somehow failed to find beyond the gates of death its promised peace and ineffable serenity?

THE CRIMINAL AND THE PUBLIC.

The wail of our modern ethicists in the west is that the criminal is becoming a pet of the emotional public. He is regarded as interesting, as the child of circumstances, the plaything of environment, the follower of higher unwritten laws, and so on—anything except a culpable lawbreaker. And yet when the true facts are studied, it cannot be denied that the public as a whole in Europe are essentially law-supporting. When a criminal comes up for trial, anyone who has anything to say comes forward to give evidence. Juries are always ready to convict on reasonably strong probability of guilt. Convicted persons rarely get off in appeal. But in India the case is quite different. There is no such feeling as that the criminal is interesting, or an ethical problem. Yet for some unaccountable reason sympathy is always with the criminal when he comes for trial. The reason may possibly be this. In India, the power and influence of the vakils is immense. They form the bulk of the public opinion in the small country towns. The local Indian officials, Mamlatdar or Tehsildar, Hospital Assistant and so on, are servants of Government, opinion-tied, tongue-tied, and half ashamed of being so. The money-lenders and merchants keep out of the way and devote themselves solely to money making. The vakil reigns supreme. He is usually anti-Government in varying degree of intensity from mild criticism to active sedition. Consequently when any case comes on for trial, it being a case of "Imp." vs. so-and-so, the local opinion, as swayed by the vakil, is consciously or unconsciously anti-Government, that is anti-"Imp.," and pro-prisoner. Secondly, since in all police cases the Government is represented by Government counsels, usually Police Officials, the local vakils are far more often engaged in opposing "Imp." than in supporting "Imp." Every movement of public life is therefore directed to enabling more and more criminals to avoid the due reward of their guilt. It has perhaps escaped notice that the clamour for the separation of the Judicial and Executive functions is simply a clamour for more acquittals. The more hopelessly "judicial" our lower criminal tribunals become, the better the chance for the local vakil to fill his pocket and triumph over "Imp." The reason why assessors and juries are so unwilling to vote for conviction is because every juryman and every assessor is unconsciously biassed by the gravitation of public opinion as swayed by the vakil in the direction of pro-prisoner and anti-"Imp." When left to himself a juryman, an assessor, even a vakil, is generally loyal to the British Raj, passively at any rate. When left to himself a juryman or an assessor would immediately give his opinion that A. B., shall we say, has committed dacoity, because for one thing it is a perfectly well known fact that he has done so. Every man, woman and child in the village and in the whole country-side knows it. But once arraign A. B. as a prisoner with "Imp." against him, and the whole body of jurors or the two assessors will say he is not guilty, simply because their opinions are immediately and inevitably biassed by the solidarity of that subconscious anti-Government public opinion which is formed by and swayed by the local vakils. It is not sedition, it is not even disloyalty, it is merely a spirit of opposition. But it renders it increasingly necessary that our lower criminal judiciary should not be surrendered to the ultra-judicialists.

POLITICS AT HOME.

A strong opposition is as necessary to the administration of the Empire as a powerful Government; and whatever his political opinions may be, no British subject can help regretting the appearance of signs of dissension in the Unionist party at the present time. The country in the natural course gets tired of any Government, and the members of any Government become tired of each other; and the most influential section of the electorate is notoriously harassed by Mr. L. George's domiciliar legislation and the fear of what he will do next. But the Unionist leaders seem determined to throw their opportunity away. We pointed out the danger of this some months ago, and the situation has not improved since. The great bulk of educated people in England and throughout the Empire would like to see a Conservative Government in power again, for a spell at least. There are problems of rural depopulation and of imperial union which a Conservative Government could best solve, and the consideration of which would give the country rest from the queries of intrusive officials; but before such a Government can be formed, there must be one or more leaders to form it. And it is just leaders that are wanting. Mr. Balfour's hasty adoption of the Referendum has now been disowned by Lord Lansdowne, and Mr. Bonar Law's proposal to tax food has been repudiated by the constitutional wing of the Unionist party. The party, as a whole, has nothing to put before the country except a suggestion of Tariff Reform and hostility to the present Government's measures; and even if the Government were defeated in the House of Commons, it is difficult to see who could take their place. We could wish that the constitutionalists were more in evidence. "For God and the King," is a political cry good enough not merely to win parliamentary election on, but good enough to touch the feelings and to gain the sincere allegiance of the moderate people in England and the Empire; and if some eloquent voice were heard preaching this simple doctrine, as Disraeli preached it in 1874, there is little doubt that the country would respond to the call. But, although, the people are in expectation no voice is yet heard. That it will be heard sometime, we cannot doubt, but at present the Conservatives of England, the most influential classin the United Kingdom, are like sheep without a shepherd and are consequently powerless for good. It is interesting to see Lord Curzon's name mentioned in the present crisis—for it is a crisis,—and to hear his opinion quoted. It is quite probable, both because of the dearth of eminent men among Unionist politicians and also because of his independent position, that Lord Curzon may come to occupy a leading place in the next Government. We have never disguised either our admiration for his talents or our dislike of his Indian policy. Lord Curzon never knew and never understood the people of India; but he does understand the people of England, and although it was a lamentable mistake to send a magnified bureaucrat to govern India, such an official might fill a very useful place in a ministry at home. Lord Curzon will never be a popular politician, but there is every indication that he will hold office in the next Unionist Government.

THE OXFORD ADVISERS OF INDIAN STUDENTS.

Of the local advisers to Indian students at the English Universities just appointed by the Secretary of State, none has any direct or first-hand knowledge of this country or personal experience acquired here, but the Oxford and Cambridge nominees are excellent men who have come in close contact with Indians at their respective universities for a number of years. Mr. Benians is closely connected with the college most affected by Indians at Cambridge, St. John's, and is well qualified to act as their adviser under the new scheme, and now being launched under good auspices. Mr. Stephen Burrows, though his academic experience is not considerable, may be said in a sense to be better fitted to advise Indians at Oxford because he was in Ceylon, and passed his entire active career of nearly forty years in the civil service of that island. He was Director of Public Instruction there for a number of years towards the close of his career, and thus has practical knowledge and experience of at least Cingalese if not Indian students. He was a scholar of Exeter College, Oxford, forty years ago, when he obtained honour in classics and his literary tastes are evidenced by a learned book concerning the archæology of the island he served and an excellent guide to Nuwara Eliya, the famous health resort there. He retired only recently and settled in Oxford which is, indeed, his home, for his father was professor of history in that University for the unusually long period of thirty-eight years, and died there at the age of eighty-six in 1905. Professor Montagu Burrows had a remarkable career, for he began it in the Navy as a midshipman, passed twenty years in the Royal Navy, seeing service in various parts of the world, and then ended it as a professor, quietly lecturing to several successive generations of Oxford students as Chichele Professor of Modern History. He was an unique instance of a Captain of Royal Navy turning professor of history, and holding his own with such trained, historians as Stubbs Freeman and Froude, who were his colleagues in teaching modern history. His Naval service, in the course of which he visited Bombay so far back as 1835, and fought against the slave traders of the Gulf, stood him in good stead afterwards as teacher and writer of history, for he was the author of several books well known in their days, including an excellent life of the great Admiral Lord Hawke. His father was a general in the army, but his mother came of a family of Admirals, and he thus got an early liking for the sea from his maternal relatives. There were also clerical and scholarly traditions in his family and they finally prevailed when he settled down when well past his fortieth year in a professional chair. Of the three sons, the eldest became an Inspector of Schools at home, and the youngest took orders in the Church, while the second, Mr. Stephen Montagu, went to Ceylon in 1880. Thus in the New Oxford adviser the Secretary of State may be said to have acquired for Indian students a man of almost cosmopolitan connections and of varied hereditary influence.

THE Bombay mails of the 7th instant arrived at Brindisi on the evening of the 18th instant.

NOTES FROM EUROPE.

DISRAELI'S BIOGRAPHER.

Public and the Pillar-Box.

GERMANY'S EXHAUSTED MINES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The late Mr. William Flavelle Monypenny was not a popular man in the ordinary sense of the word; he had, perhaps, in those days, too much intellectual arrogance to find favour with the majority, and he did not suffer fools gladly. But, says "One who knew him," to those of us who had the privilege of his friendship he gave his affection with all the more generosity that it was shared with few. I remember him as a tall handsome stripling wearing pince-nez, with a high colour, which even then, perhaps, indicated the seeds of that weakness which was to shorten his life. He had a slight northern accent, which gave a suggestion of brusquerie to his speech, and he never entirely lost it. I don't think he had been very happy at school. He was a farmer's son, very proud and sensitive, and I fancy that real or imagined slights at the hands of his schoolmates, more prosperously circumstanced, may have embittered him. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, as a mathematical sizar, and his career thereafter was one of unbroken success. But he was not merely a brilliant mathematician and metaphysician; he was also a good German scholar, and keenly interested in English literature, of which he was a good critic. When he left Dublin, having won the Mathematical Studentship, he went up to Balliol with an exhibition, and set himself to learn Latin and Greek verse, with a view to a classical degree. But 'twas too late, and, notwithstanding his great ability and hard work, so far as I remember, he only achieved a Third Class in Moderations. While at Oxford, he wrote for the "Spectator," and his articles brought him to the knowledge of the late Mr. Walter, of the *Times*, whom he seems to have fascinated in a subsequent interview, with the very tangible, if surprising, result that he was offered the position of "third man" on the *Times*, although he had never had any previous experience of the practical working of a newspaper. Last year I met him after the publication of the first volume of his "Life of Beaconsfield." After dinner he spent a few hours with me at my club, discussing the criticism of the speakers. One of them had said that it required the imagination of the fiction writer to treat Disraeli's character adequately. Monypenny agreed that this was true, and very modestly—indeed, almost apologetically—explained to me the circumstances in which he had undertaken the task, after twice refusing it. I met him for the last time later in the year at the T. C. D. annual dinner. He spoke after Sir Edward Carson and Mr. F. E. Smith, a sufficiently trying ordeal but though his speech was slow and somewhat laboured, its matter reached a high level of distinction as an appeal for the preservation of what was good and precious in the old universities without sacrificing the requirements of modern times. By general consent it was regarded as the most valuable contribution of the evening. As his ambition in early days had been a Fellowship of Trinity, so in his later days he looked forward to representing his old University in Parliament. And had he lived there is little doubt that he would have attained his desire.

THE PUBLIC AND THE "PILLAR-BOX."

The reports that thousands of letters were destroyed in the Suffragette raids on postal pillar-boxes in London and the provinces prove happily exaggerated matter had been put into letter-boxes which had had the effect of obliterating some address and of making other letters stick together. Some difficulty was found in deciphering a number of addresses, but the bulk of the letters have now been delivered, and so far as is known, no money orders or documents of value were destroyed. Applications have been made to the Post Office by business firms and others for permission to post their letters by handing them across the counter. To their request the authorities cannot accede, because the staff is insufficient to deal with the extra labour that would be involved. The only "counter posting" that is scrutinised is that of large batches of unstamped circulars and papers which have to be numbered and for which a cash payment is required. This system cannot be extended to the general public who, it is pointed out, must accept such risks as may exist in posting in the ordinary way.

The authorities are taking a hopeful view of the situation. With police specially instructed to be on the alert they do not think that the raids on the pillar-boxes are likely to be repeated. If women are dastardly enough to commit outrages of this character, the authorities, are practically powerless to prevent the consequent damage. It is admittedly the most difficult of all forms of outrage effectively to deal with. You may place guards outside shop windows to prevent women from smashing the glass with hammers, but under the existing system of posting letters you cannot prevent a vicious and criminal woman enclosing small uncorked bottles containing corrosive acids in envelopes and packets and placing them in any letter-box she pleases. All that it is possible to do is to give directions to the police to be on the alert, and this has been done. A suggestion has been mooted for temporarily closing pillar-boxes, just as earlier in the year the British Museum and other national treasure houses were closed to the public. It is not, however, very probable that this will be officially favoured. The objection to it, a Press representative was informed, is that it would concentrate the whole of the correspondence of the kingdom at the general and district offices, where, if similar tactics were adopted by these women, the damage would be far greater. Whilst it is fully recognised that pillar-boxes are the most accessible objects for attack, yet it is recalled that women have also already committed similar outrages at the headquarter office. There was, for example, an outrage some months ago at the General Post Office itself, a woman pouring a quart of acid into the letter-box in King Edward-street. The only suggestion, therefore, that for the moment can be offered to the public is that they may possibly consider it wise to avoid pillar-boxes as far as possible, on the ground that of two evil possibilities the offices may be less liable to attack than the boxes.

THE EXAGGERATORS.

Many of us have had experience of the woman who is always having interesting things happening to her. Every street is for her the street of adventure, everybody she meets has a secret history which only she knows. She is nearly always an interesting conversationalist, and when we meet her for the first time we find her very fascinating. Sometimes we find her out, and then we carefully avoid her in future, lest our own plain stories may be made needlessly and truthfully interesting to others by the exercise of her vivid imagination. Miss Ella Wheeler Wilcox in her new book "A Woman's Letters" an excellent volume of counsel on matters of everyday life, written in volume form, directs one of her letters to an exaggerator. The delinquent is one Elsie Dean, and to her the author gives some excellent advice. You are, she writes to her, lovable, entertaining, industrious, and refined. But you possess one fault which needs eradicating, or at least a propensity which needs directing. It is the habit of exaggeration in conversation.

I noticed that small happenings, amusing or exciting, became events of colossal importance when related by you. I noticed that brief remarks were amplified and grew into something like orations when you repeated them. I confess that you made small incidents more interesting, and insignificant words acquired poetic meaning under your tongue.

And I confess also that you never once wronged or injured any one by your exaggerations—save yourself. Zoe often said to me, "Isn't it wonderful how Elsie's imagination lends a halo to the commonest event?" and all your friends know that you have this habit of hyperbole in conversation. Now, in your early girlhood, it is lightly regarded as "Elsie's way." Later, in your maturity, I fear it will be called a harsher name.

When you come to the time of life that larger subjects than girlish pranks and badinage engage your mind, it will be necessary for you to be more exact in your descriptions of occurences and conversations. Besides this, there is the heritage of your unborn children to consider. I once knew a little girl who possessed the same vivid imagination, and allowed it to continue unchecked through life. She married, and her son, to-day, is utterly devoid of fine moral senses. He is a mental monstrosity—incapable of telling the truth. His falsehoods are many and varied, and his name in a synonym of untruth. He relates, as truth, the most marvellous exploits in which he really never took part, and describes scenes and places he has never visited, save through the pages of some novel. His lack of moral sense has blighted his mother's life, and she is wholly unconscious that he is only an exaggerated edition of herself.

GERMANY'S EXHAUSTED MINES.

"Made in Germany" has become a permanent heading in some of the journals to express the Teutonic invasion of the French market, which is causing perturbation in commercial circles. "La Grende Aeure" returns to the charge in a vigorous article written by M. Bruneau. Germany will lack iron before 1950, says the writer. In forty years she will be on the eve of "the most colossal catastrophe" This is the exhaustion of the last mines grouped in the Rhine Province, Westphalia, Silesia, and the valley of the Sarre. Twenty millions will be reduced to famine, companies and corporations will be ruined, and a crisis will be launched more violent than any Germany has yet given us. Death will be quicker than in the case of famine for iron is rarer on this globe than wheat and as indispensable. Strong in her present power, Germany struggles against her fate. Her metal industry is the keystone of her economic development. But in Luxemburg the end is near. Sweden, pressed by the United States for ironstone, limits her exportation. She has already informed the Westphalian foundries, which she supplies, that she cannot continue at the old price. Whilst the resources of Germany diminish, France has discovered in her soil riches which may enable her to take the first place amongst the nations having mineral resources. At a few leagues' from the Rhine are the concessions of the basin of the Meurthe and Moselle, covering an area of 70,000 hectares, and in Normandy is opening an area of industrial activity which, only ten years ago, no one could have imagined. The prey is tempting to people haunted with fear of industrial death. One can understand why the German ironmassers feel themselves compelled to continue the work unfinished (according to their view of it) by the Treaty of Frankfort.

THE FRENCH KITCHENER.

General Lyautey has lost no time in bringing before the French Government, the objects of his visit to Paris. He has had interviews with President Fallieres, several functionaries at the Quai d'Orsay, at the office for Moroccan affairs, and the military staff in the Rue St. Dominique. The chief questions which the Resident-General of Morocco intends to submit to the Government concern a rearrangement of the civil staff at the Residency, and an enlargement of the credits devoted to the development of the country. Notwithstanding some enlargement of the theatre of operations, consequent on the operation of Marakesh, the General has no immediate intention of asking for an increase in effectives. But he will insist on the necessity of abandoning the system of making war by "little packets"; at the same time he will inform the powers that any expenditure they may make in Morocco, will be repaid a hundredfold. The country is rich in minerals and in agricultural possibilities, and merely needs brains, enterprise, and capital to develop its resources. Morocco can be put on a paying basis at once if Parliament consents to divert the money formerly expended on "pacific penetration" to such definite objects as schools, dispensaries and similar institutions. This help is necessary for two years to come, and the General further requires a loan guaranteed by France.

Something short of a miracle has been effected during General Lyautey's four months stay in Morocco.

NEW EXPLOSIVE.

Greater driving force, increased penetrative power, no smoke, no smell, no recoil are amongst the virtues claimed for a new explosive discovered by an enterprising resident of Sydney, which has been forwarded to the Admiralty, through Lord Chelmsford. The new explosive, which has been named "Powerite," does not differ in appearance from ordinary cottonwool. If a match is put to it, goes up in a puff of flame, and no residue is left. At short-range shots from a revolver were fired into it without any resultant ill-effect, and it is claimed that it is in no way influenced by heat or cold or moisture. It was submitted to tests by naval officers, who reported that it is safer and easier to handle than either dynamite or gelignite. "In the form it is in it can be moulded by hand to any shape required without danger or trouble."

CORRESPONDENCE

Queen's Road.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

Sir,—On behalf of horses both ridden and driven, I ask the hospitality of your columns to protest against the state of some miles of Queen's-road, Bombay. The surface of this road is slippery as glass, and, though it may suit motor traffic, it is most dangerous for horse traffic. What are the City Fathers doing? Surely this is a case for the S. P. C. A.—Yours, etc.

A. C. PITMAN.

Dec. 19.

THE PEACE DELIBERATIONS.

THOROUGH BRIEFING OF THE DELEGATES.

Adrianople the Chief Point of Difficulty.

AUSTRIAN MOBILIZATION COMPLETE.

Turkish Admiral Killed in a Severe Action.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Dec. 19.

To-day's meeting of the Peace Conference was awaited with considerable apprehension. Feeling among the Balkan Allies running very high in view of a belief that the Turks were deliberately delaying. The Balkan delegates would not listen to any Turkish proposal suggestive of the retention of Adrianople, such as re-victualling.

A momentary sensation was caused by the Turkish delegates hurrying alone from the conference, after it had lasted only an hour, but it was quickly announced that the Conference had adjourned until Saturday, because the Turkish instructions had not been received. They are coming by a special courier.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 19.

It is stated that the Porte has instructed its delegates to agree to negotiate with the Allies without the latter signing the Armistice.

NO BARGAINING.

ATHENS, Dec. 20.

Reuter's Agency understands that the peace terms have been carefully drawn up by the Allies. They were not prepared with a view to bargaining, but must be accepted or rejected as they stand.

The delegates of the Allies are working in perfect harmony. There is a certain amount of pessimism regarding the question of Adrianople, the Allies insisting on the possession of it.

The feeling in regard to the European situation is more optimistic. There are already good results from the conversations between the Ambassadors, though there will be cause for apprehension, if the Peace Conference proves unsuccessful.

The chief anxiety of the Diplomats is in connection with Adrianople, on which question both Turkey and the Allies are equally firm.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The Servian Premier, in an interview, said: "We have attempted in vain to reach an understanding with Austria with regard to a port on the Adriatic, and we now leave it to the decision of the Powers."

KING FERDINAND'S TOUR.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

King Ferdinand is touring in Thrace and Macedonia. He arrived at Salonica yesterday, and was photographed with the King of Greece. King Ferdinand said his visit was merely that of a tourist.

VIENNA, Dec. 20.

The Reichsrath has just concluded a sitting lasting fifty-five hours, which was marked by continuous obstruction on the part of the Czech Radicals. The Reichsrath adopted a Bill providing that transport services shall be ordered in case of war by private individuals and communes.

AUSTRIA MOBILIZED.

The Austrian mobilisation is now complete. There are four army corps on the Servian frontier, and two in Bosnia.

TURKISH FLAGSHIP DESTROYED.

ATHENS, Dec. 20.

It is stated that the Turkish Admiral, Halil Pasha, and four officers were killed on board the flagship in the fight off the Dardanelles on the 16th. The battleship was practically destroyed, and three other Turkish ships severely damaged.

A Lloyd's telegram, from Port Said, states that part of the Turkish fleet was forced to run ashore near the Dardanelles, owing to damage sustained during the fight with the Greek fleet.

The Turks have massacred Christians on Mitylene, and the Greeks are pursuing the Turks after a battle at the village of Petras.

THE INSURANCE ACT.

Doctors' Voting Under Final Offer.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The voting of the doctors on Mr. Lloyd-George's final offer for work under the Insurance Act has concluded; 11,309 are against acceptance, and 2,422 for. The Radical papers point out that 26,000 doctors pledged themselves last February against working under the Insurance Act, hence the significance of the latest vote is the number of abstentions.

FRENCH INDIA.

Question of an Exchange with Britain.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The French Chamber is discussing the Colonial estimates. M. Violette, the Reporter, alluded to the exchange of small tracts of land between Great Britain and France in India. M. Bluysen, Deputy for French India, although not opposing the exchange, protested against the idea of giving up territory which still held many memories of Dupleix. M. Violette urged the ratification of the exchange, which would entail no political drawbacks, while great economic and administrative advantages were expected to result from it.

INDIA AND LANCASHIRE.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Mr. Tattersall writes to the *Times* "What Lancashire wants is the abolition of both excise and duty on cotton goods. If the Bombay Millowners' Association proposed this to Government, British manufacturers would support the proposal."

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.

INDIA OFFICE FINANCE.

Suggestion of Inquiry to be Discussed.

CONDITIONS OF THE LOANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Dec. 19.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law asked whether Mr. Asquith had considered a suggestion for holding an enquiry into the financial administration of the India Office.

Mr. Asquith said he did not see his way at the present stage of the session to appoint a Select Committee. It would be more satisfactory to give a day early next session. He was quite prepared to consider the question of the appointment of a Select Committee, if further enquiry were then judged to be necessary.

Mr. Bonar Law: "Surely it is desirable in the interests of everybody that a question of this kind be discussed, and that information be not extracted like teeth, with questioning."

Mr. Asquith replied that nobody desired an investigation more than the India Office did. If the Opposition persisted in asking for a day, the Government would give it in February.

Mr. Bonar Law expressed his satisfaction, and hoped that the Premier did not mean that the Opposition would only get a day by moving a vote of censure, which was certainly not intended.

The subject then dropped.

Replying to a question by Mr. Gwynne, Mr. Harold Baker explained the conditions attaching to the India Office loans, which conditions were naturally made to suit the convenience of the India Office and not of the borrowers. These conditions necessarily kept the rate of interest below the bank rate, which applied mainly to transactions of quite a different nature.

CHINESE OPIUM PROBLEM.

Government Institutes an Inquiry.

LONDON, Dec. 19

Replying in the House of Commons to questions by Sir John Rees, Mr. Acland said that China's reply to Sir Edward Carlile, Mr. Theodore Taylor and Sir John Jordan's last representations on the opium question were still awaited. The Foreign Office had received representations from India, with reference to the damage to legitimate trade. The whole matter was receiving careful attention, and an enquiry was now being made as to the extent of planting this autumn, and what steps were being taken for the sale of opium. It was on the result of this enquiry that the policy of the Government must largely depend. The evidence of Consuls and Ambassadors had not yet been received, but such evidence, as the Government yet had, indicated a considerable diminution of planting compared with last autumn.

THE CEYLON DINNER.

The Island and its Large Surplus.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

There was a record gathering of 85 at the Ceylon dinner. Mr. Schneider, a lawyer, presided.

In his speech, Sir John Anderson said that Ceylon had such a large surplus that the Government did not know what to do with it.

Mr Stubbs said that in any case the surplus would not be spent in giving a Dreadnought. He supported the idea of a University College, which should be built by Ceylonese engineers on the lines of Ceylon art as propounded by Mr. Fonseca.

THE PERSIAN OUTRAGE.

Will the Policy of Britain be Modified?

LONDON, Dec. 19.

In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Carlile asked for a statement regarding British policy in Southern Persia, as modified by the shooting of Captain Eckford

Mr. Acland replied: "I cannot make any statement until there has been full time to consider what the Persian Government can do itself to secure reparation, and what the situation requires. The force itself is not in any danger. This is not the season of the year, when extensive operations can in any circumstances be taken."

TEHERAN, Dec. 20.

According to an authoritative report from Shiraz, the few gendarmes who were in the vicinity, on the occasion of the Eckford affair, behaved excellently, but the brunt of the fighting was borne by the Indian troops, whose conduct was beyond praise.

WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

In the House of Commons, the Unionist amendment to the Disendowment proposals under the Welsh Church Bill, was defeated by a majority of 55, some Liberals voting with the minority.

GERMAN AIRSHIP FUND.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Three hundred ad fifty thousand pounds have been subscribed for a German National Aeroplane Fund.

PLAGUE IN CENTRAL ASIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 20.

A Bokhara telegram states that pneumonic plague has broken out near Merv. Thirty-two persons have succumbed to it. Travellers from Merv are being quarantined.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 19.

Russia has laid down four first-class cruisers.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The South African Rugby team beat Neath to-day by eight points to three.

THE UNIONIST POLICY.

Colonial Views on Suggested Conference.

LUKEWARM FEELING.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The Liberal papers are still giving prominence to the dissensions among the Unionists on the subject of food taxes. They make a feature of an article in the *Liverpool Courier*, which declares that the Unionist party is drifting to destruction. The article demands that a Conference of London, Lancashire and Yorkshire leaders should be held on the subject of the Refereudum.

Messages from Australasian politicians on the subject of Mr. Bonar Law's suggestion for a Colonial conference are published.

Mr. Fisher says: "There is not sufficient interest here for the suggestion to be treated too seriously." Mr. Deakin telegraphs: "Comment at this distance would be premature."

The Attorney-General, Mr. Hughes, says: "The idea is very much in the clouds." Senator Millen says: "The proposal to project one part of the Empire into the domestic affairs of another part can only be approached with caution bordering on apprehension."

The *Times* publishes long despatches from its Canadian, Australian and New Zealand correspondents on the subject of Mr. Bonar Law's pronouncement, showing that there is a general agreement that each part of the Empire must settle its fiscal policy for itself. In Canada, it is recognised that the Unionist leaders have shifted their position, and there is a suspicion that their chief motive is to escape from domestic difficulties.

CAPE TO CAIRO RAILWAY.

British African Boundary Revised.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The *Daily Express* states that the revision of the boundaries of British East Africa and the Belgian Congo will be announced shortly. It will give British East Africa a strip sixty miles by thirty, west of the Mfumbiro Mountains, thus preparing the way for the completion of the Cape to Cairo railway.

THE LONDON PRESS.

Majority not Publishing on Christmas Day.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The London newspapers, with the exception of the *Times* and the *Daily Telegraph*, have agreed not to publish on Christmas Day.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

For the first time in the history of the Press no newspapers will be published in London on Christmas Day.

MR. MONTAGU IN CALCUTTA.

Entertained with Mr. Gupta at the Calcutta Club.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

The Hon. Mr. Montagu, Under-Secretary for India, arrived in Calcutta this morning, and is staying at Government House. He and Sir Krishna Gupta were entertained to dinner at the Calcutta Club this evening, when Mr. S. P. Sinha presided, and there were one hundred and twelve guests present. The dinner was private.

The Hon. Mr. Montagu, replying to the toast of his health, proposed at the Calcutta Club dinner, said that when he came to India he made it a rule not to make any speeches, and that rule he wished to observe that night. He did, however, wish to express his heartfelt gratitude for their kind welcome. He was glad that the gathering should have been held in the Calcutta Club, of which he had heard so much and hoped so much. He had come to India because he hoped he would be better able to discharge the great responsibilities of his office after he had seen something, however little it might be, of the country. The realisation of that hope depended a great deal upon the co-operation of those whom he was privileged to meet in India, and he wished publicly to acknowledge the splendid assistance given to him day by day throughout India, in his search for information on questions of infinite variety.

Sir Krishna Gupta replied to his toast of his health by saying that he used to feel that there was a feeling abroad that the India Office was a *Pinjrapole*, or asylum for aged civilians, or that it was a sort of haven to which the sun-dried Europeans looked with longing eyes as a fitting close to a busy official career. He was glad to find from the remarks of the chairman that they did think they turned out a certain amount of work at the India Office. He could assure them that it was not an idle life that they led there. They did something, however little it might be, to share the destinies of the Indian Empire.

DELHI PROCLAMATION PARADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Dec. 20.

There will be a ceremonial parade of troops in Delhi on the 1st January commonly known as Proclamation Parade. All troops concentrated at Delhi will take part in it, and officials will wear levee dress. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in morning dress. The Viceroy will be present and the Commander-in-Chief and Army Headquarters Staff will also participate in the ceremony.

THE CHINESE IN TIBET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 20.

The *Pioneer* states that General Chang has at last made terms with the Tibetans, under which he and his escort will be allowed to leave Lhassa and return to China.

FAR EAST CABLES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Dec. 20.

It is expected that the Madras-Penang cables will be restored by the 24th or the 25th instant.

The members of the All-India Missionary Conference now meeting in Calcutta, were received by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal this afternoon.

THE RAILWAY PROGRAMME.

Sanctioned on a Basis of Eleven Millions.

CONDITIONS ON E. I. RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 20.

The *Pioneer* understands that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the Railway programme for next year on a basis of eleven millions sterling and that the grant of one million sterling extra for rolling stock has also been sanctioned.

The voluminous discussions on the causes of the congestion on the railway lines leading to Calcutta have now been enriched, says the "Statesman," by a report which Sir Henry Burt, temporary Additional Member of the Railway Board, has submitted on the delays in the Jute traffic on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. This report, which has been drawn up in close consultation with Colonel Browne, deals very frankly with the grievances which were disclosed when Sir Henry Burt met the Committee of the Indian Jute Mills' Association last month. While it is urged that transport facilities on the Eastern Bengal State Railway will necessarily be restricted in their expansion during the execution of so great an enterprise as the Sara Bridge, and while credit is taken for the efforts which the Railway has made, in spite of many difficulties, to meet the demands of traffic, it is not denied that, owing to circumstances not wholly under the control of the Railway authorities, there was a "pronounced congestion" during October and November. This was partly due to the exchanges which the State line is compelled to make with allied railways. In return for open coal trucks it had to supply the East Indian Railway with covered goods wagons, the disadvantage of this balancing of stock being that open wagons are useless for the transport of jute. Moreover, a large number of borrowed wagons had to be returned to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. The net result was that the Eastern Bengal State Railway was short of stock to the extent of 1,000 wagons. It has now been decided to supply as quickly as possible this additional number of wagons, at a cost of 40 lakhs. The further admission is made that the Railway has habitually over-estimated the amount of jute which it can handle efficiently at Goalundo and Khulna. That is to say, it engages to take more jute from the river steamers than can be removed expeditiously. This source of congestion can, of course, be avoided by co-operation between the river steamer companies and the railway. And, finally, Sir Henry Burt is of the opinion that traffic has been impeded by the inadequacy of the ferry steamers which now supply the place of a bridge over the Ganges. An additional steamer and its accessories are to be provided. The present difficulties, in so far as the State Railway is concerned, will be greatly reduced when the Sara Bridge is completed and a broad-gauge extension to Santahar is ready for traffic. But there will remain the question of terminal facilities in Calcutta. Sir Henry Burt recognises that no increase in the capacity of the Port Trust Railway can be effected without an enormous expenditure which could not justly be incurred. The only solution of the problem seems to be the removal of the Hathkola Bazar to another site, in the vicinity of Cossipore, and Sir Henry Burt recommends this suggestion for the consideration of the Jute Mills' Association.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Bishop of Lahore Succeeds as Metropolitan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Dec. 19.

A Press *communique* states:—His Majesty the King-Emperor has approved of the appointment of the Right Reverend George Alfred Lefroy, D.D., Bishop of Lahore, to be Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and Metropolitan in India and the Island of Ceylon, in succession to the Most Reverend Reginald Stephen Copleston, D.D.

Under section 17, sub-section (1), of the Upper Burma Civil Courts Regulation, 1896, (Resolution 1 of 1896), the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Leslie Harry Saunders, I.C.S., to officiate as Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma, during the absence of Mr. H. L. Eales, C.S.I., or until further orders.

DR. LEFROY.

High Tribute from Lord Morley.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

In a biographical reference to Dr. Lefroy, the new Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan, the *Statesman* says, that a year or two ago Lord Morley in a private letter to a very high personage, after speaking of Dr. Lefroy's valuable work in the Punjab, said "I wish I could make the Bishop of Lahore Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab.

THE ARNOLD CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

Mr. C. Hamlyn, counsel for Mr. Arnold in the recent Rangoon case, passed through Calcutta to-day, *en route* for London, in connection with the appeal to the Privy Council.

BURMA CROPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 19.

The Second General Memorandum of the rice crop shows an increase of area of 2·8 per cent., the acreage being 63,930,000. The third memorandum of cotton shows an estimated outturn of 4,330,000 bales, or an increase of 40 per cent. over last year. The acreage increased by only 8 per cent.

ARMY OFFICER'S PAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Dec. 20.

The District Judge has disposed of the matter, in which the attachment of an Indian Army officer's salary was protested against on the ground that a Military officer's pay was exempt. The officer has, in person, consented to the attachment to the extent of Rs. 100. The debateable point, whether an Indian Army officer as distinguished from a British Army officer, is exempt, was not gone into.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, Sleemanabad Road, Dec. 20.

On the 18th December, their Excellencies left Nagpur and motored to Seoni. Yesterday their Excellencies motored to Jubbulpore, where the Viceroy received, and replied to, an address by the Municipality. To-day His Excellency reviewed the troops, and left for Bharatpur.

THE BANK OF BURMA.

Credit for Interest on Debts Unpaid.

BANK MANAGER'S EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 20.

To-day the Bank of Burma enquiry was resumed before the District Magistrate, Rangoon, when the chief witness was Mr. W. Black, manager of the National Bank, Rangoon. He was called to give expert evidence as to the method of compiling the balance-sheet of the Bank on the 30th of June 1911. Among the questions put to him was one in regard to the securities. Witness said that, where there was a debt on which the interest had not been paid, that interest he would credit to profit and loss account, if he had reasonable expectation of its being paid. Where interest had not been already paid in cash, he should say it would be reasonable to expect that it would be paid where the value of the securities came to more than equal to the value of the principal and interest. Other circumstances that would warrant the expectation of interest in his mind would be other guarantees and safeguards which would lead the Bank to expect interest to be paid. Where interest had not been paid, and where the principal and interest were considerably unsecured, in the absence of other circumstances, witness said that the answer to the question, whether it would be justifiable to credit interest to profit and loss, would depend upon his personal expectation of recovery of the interest eventually.

The enquiry will be resumed on January 16, and probably a special sessions of the Chief Court will be held in February to deal with the trial.

FATAL GUNSHOT WOUND.

Madras P. W. D. Engineer's Death.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 20.

Information has been received here of the death from a gunshot wound, at Bellary, of Mr. P. Roscoe Allen, Superintending Engineer of the 2nd Circle.

He joined the Public Works Department in October 1882, and, like many of his contemporaries, came into prominence in connection with the Periyar project construction works. His services were afterwards placed at the disposal of the Nizam's Government, and he filled the post of Chief Engineer for Irrigation in Hyderabad State for five years. He reverted to the Madras Public Works Department in 1903 as Superintending Engineer. He was an acknowledged authority on irrigation engineering, and was thoroughly conversant with the requirements of the agricultural classes in matters of irrigation. In the recent conference of engineers at Ootacamund, which discussed tank restoration schemes, he took a prominent and very useful part.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

Distinguished Guests of the Governor of Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 20.

Mr. Montagu Butler and Mr. Russell Scott, Joint Secretaries of the Public Services Commission, are expected in Madras to-morrow.

The Earl of Ronaldshay, Sir Murray Hammick, and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald are arriving here next Sunday, and will be the guests of H. E. the Governor and Lady Pentland at Government House.

On Thursday, the 2nd January 1913, Sir Harold and Lady Stuart will give a dinner and reception to the members of the Public Services Commission.

THE MADRAS JAIL RIOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 20.

The Government have appointed a committee composed of officials and non-officials to inquire and report about the recent riot in the Penitentiary.

THE STATE ENTRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 20.

Sir Reginald Craddock and Sir Charles Cleveland left Nagpur for Delhi yesterday. The Hon. Sir G. M. Chitnavis, K. C. I. E., and the Hon. Mr. Dadabhoy, C. I. E., also left for Delhi, to-day, to attend the State Entry.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Dec. 20.

During the week ending the 14th instant, the plague mortality aggregated 2,825 against 2,876 cases in the previous week. The provincial figures were Bombay, 500 deaths, Madras, 242, Bengal, 8, Bihar, 184, the United Provinces, 1,049, Punjab, 77, Burma, 17, Central Provinces, 11, Mysore, 100, Hyderabad 419, Central India and Rajputana 215.

ALLEGED THEFT OF HORSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Dec. 20.

The Chief Court of Mysore on the revision side has reversed the magisterial order, sentencing Rungasawmy and Thomas to fines of Rs. 200 or one month's imprisonment each, for the alleged theft of race-horses from the training stable of Mr. MaQuade at Whitefield last year. The Judge held that the trainer must have known that the first appellant had acted under orders of his father, the owner, in removing the racers.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Arcadia" arrived in Bombay harbour at 2-45 o'clock this morning.

Gifts of fruit and sweets for the patients, and toys for the Children's Christmas Tree will be gratefully received at the Cama Hospital.

A notification in our advertisement columns gives the police arrangements for parking carriages at Government House to-night on the occasion of His Excellency's reception.

LAW OF MASTER AND MAN

Important Decision by the Allahabad High Court.

NOTICE OF RESIGNATION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 20.

Mr. Justice Tudball, of the Allahabad High Court, has just decided an important question on the law of master and servant. In a revision case the following judgment was given:—

"The opposite party to this application was a clerk in the employment of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, on a monthly salary of Rs. 50 per month. He left his service in the middle of the month without the consent of his employer, and he then brought a suit to recover the salary for the broken portion of the month. He gave no previous notice of his intention to resign. The lower court has held that, as he is an office clerk and not a menial servant, the rule as to notice does not apply, and therefore he is entitled to recover the salary claimed. The question is one between master and servant. Plaintiff was engaged on a monthly salary, and he would, therefore, in the absence of contract to the contrary, have been entitled to one month's notice before his dismissal. Equally his master was entitled to one month's notice before he left his service. The lower appellate court is of opinion that this rule applies only to menial servants. This opinion is by no means correct, and has probably arisen because cases of this description usually arise in regard to menial servants."

After reviewing the English and Indian cases on the subject, his Lordship said that the English principle applied when a servant refused to work in the course of one of the periods, for which salary was due. The decision of the court below was incorrect, and on the finding the suit should have been dismissed. He granted the application and dismissed the suit with costs in both courts.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Dec. 20.

Sir T. R. Wynne, President of the Railway Board, will arrive in Bombay on the 1st of January, and will stay there a week.

Sanction has been accorded to the provision of additional siding accommodation at certain stations on the Dhond-Manmad branch of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 19.

The *Pioneer* understands that Major-General Pilcher, commanding at Meerut, will command the troops on duty at Delhi during the State Entry.

DELHI, Dec. 19.

The following officers of the Royal Engineers are placed under orders for duty in India:—Major Hunter and Greenstreet; Captains Broke-Smith, Archbold, Hawtrey and Burton Lieutenants Fox and Morse.

2nd Lieutenants Glennie and Sandford, R. E., embarked for India on the 11th of December for a tour of duty in India.

General Lloyd Payne, temporarily Commanding the Burma Division, will resume command of the Mhow Division about the middle of January.

Major Rundle, R. E., is transferred from the Rangoon Brigade to the Lucknow Division, Military works.

Captain R. B. Skinner, R. E., on return from leave, is posted to the Peshawar Division, and Lieutenant Pakenham-Walsh to the Lucknow Division.

SIMLA, Dec. 19.

Sister Ethel May Croisdale is permitted to resign the Queen Alexandra Nursing Service for India with effect from the 1st of December.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, &c.

STAFF.

Lieut. P. D. Casey, Army Veterinary Corps, is placed in Veterinary charge of the 26th Light Cavalry, vice Captain H. C. Steward, proceeded to England on relief.

REGIMENTAL.

83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry.—Captain G. H. Vaughen-Sawyer, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major J. S. Dallas, granted leave.

1st Bn., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Captain J. A. Armstrong has been warned to embark for India.

The King's Shropshire Lt. Infantry.—2nd-Lieut. A. H. H. G. Hamersley has been posted to the 2nd Battalion.

The undermentioned officers have qualified in tactical fitness for command:—Majors O. A. R. Watts, 23rd Cavalry; F. A. Greer, 2nd Bn., Royal Irish Fusiliers; A. Hay, 2nd Bn., Royal Welsh Fusiliers; E. Hingston, Royal Engineers; and C. Conyers, 2nd Bn., Royal Irish Fusiliers.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave:—Lieut. L. F. I. Athil, 96th Battery, R. F. A., 8 months, ex-India; Lieut. T. H. Beckley, 44th Battery, R. F. A., 8 months, ex-India; Captain H. T. Lumsden, 2nd G. O. Cameron Highlanders, 9 months, ex-India; Major H. H. Henderson, 26th Light Cavalry, 1 year, ex-India; Major H. T. Marshall, 1st Brahmans, 1 year, ex-India: Captain F. G. Moore, 6th Lt. Infantry, 8 months, ex-India; Lieut. V. O. Dolphin, 90th Battery, R. F. A., medical certificate in anticipation; Lieut. E. C. Maxwell, 2nd Bn., Cheshire Regiment, 1 year, ex-India; and Lieut. A. C. Dundas, 1st Bn., Middlesex Regiment, 9 months, ex-India.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.

BHAVNAGAR, Dec. 17.

Our correspondent writes:—A durbar was held at Rajkot this morning, in the Connaught Hall of the Memorial Institute, when Vala Shri Laxman Meram, Chief of Thanadevli, was invested with the insignia of a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire by the Agent to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. The ceremony of presenting the badge of a Companionship of the Imperial Service Order to Rao Bahadur Vithalrai Himatram, Daftadar of the Kathiawar Political Agency, was also performed. Mr. S. N. Pandit, barrister, received the Kaisar-i-Hind medal of the first class. The gathering was a brilliant one, many Europeans and the Chiefs of the surrounding talukas being present. The first and second class Chiefs were greeted with salutes of eleven and nine guns, respectively, and a guard of honour of Native Infantry presented arms and fired a "feu-de-joie."

FIRE IN DOCKYARD.

At 7 o'clock, last evening, a fire occurred in the forecastle of the Persian Customs boat "Mozaffer," lying in the dockyard for repairs. Clothes belonging to the crew had caught fire, and some planks in the forecastle were burnt. The outbreak was extinguished in a few minutes by the Dockyard Fire Brigade, and the Bombay Fire Brigade's services were not required.

H. T. "DONGOLA."

A Government Telegraph notice states the transport "Dongala" is expected to leave Bombay at 16 hours to-day. Radio messages will be accepted up to 12 hours of the 21st at rates given in page six of the Telegraph Guide.

MATHERAN IN 1907.

Looking Back on bygone Days.

Few persons would have supposed fifteen years ago, that Matheran could have been transformed to the extent that may be seen to-day. After a somewhat irregular existence dating from 1853, when Government began to let land for building purposes a hill railway was projected and was opened in 1907. Along with this was a scheme for increasing the building accommodation by two hundred houses, and the construction of works for the distribution of water by means of pipes. From this time the active development of Matheran as a hill sation and sanitarium may be said to date. The railway was made after a few years of operation, and by, a stroke of good luck, the rolling-stock was purchased by a large manganese company for carrying minerals, and an up-to-date plant with electric transmission established in its place. At Neral station is the power house, where a gas engine and dynamo produce the electric current to supply the self-propelling cars running on bogie trucks. Gone are the smoke, grime and red hot cinders that once made a journey so unpleasant; the delays on the road to take in fuel and water have ceased, and the traffic is carried out with about one-third of the fuel expenditure that once was necessary. In addition to the railway, the power house at Neral furnishes current to distribute the water-supply from three separate reservoirs on the hill, lights the hotels, and gives power to a laundry from which the hereditary dhobi has been banished.

It came about in this way. One busy year the dhobies who had rather more work than they could do, struck for a rise of 50 per cent. on their charges and got it, for a time. The Superintendent talked the matter over with an enterprising hotel proprietor, and the latter at the end of the season started a small, carefully planned laundry in Bombay, and put it in charge of a smart butler from his hotel. Coolies, carefully chosen on the hill, were trained to do most of the work, and a Goanese did the rest. By the end of the rains the laundry was transferred to the dhobi ghat and the dhobies found that their occupation was gone. Hot water, soap and practical washing have made an end to the old destructive process, and not a drop of the waste water now goes over the cliff. It is all pumped up to the neighbouring market gardens.

Pumping water by electricity is a very simple process. There are neither pistons nor valves. An electric motor has, attached to the end of its spindle, the spindle of a centrifugal pump which revolves with the motor, forming one piece with it. The turning of a handle starts and stops the machine, and nothing is seen to move but the revolving spindle. The risk of derangement is exceedingly small. Electricity has now its part in building operations. Laterite is quarried by means of a portable electrical plant, which saws the stone while soft into rectangular blocks and slabs, with the smallest amount of waste, and a good cement has been composed for jointing and plastering, of which the chief ingredient is ground laterite. The quarrying goes on in the monsoon, the re-building of old houses furnishing the chief demand. The Olympic Hotel is an epitome of the new knowledge of building that received such an impetus in the new Delhi. It is two-storied, and forms three sides of a square, the opening being to the south-west. Wide verandahs pass round it; from the flat roof the views extend for many miles in all directions. In the evenings it provides a most agreeable lounge. The Olympic is in charge of a trained and experienced manager, who knows his public and whose control is complete. Everything is arranged, even to the style of the furniture, to reduce the amount of necessary domestic labour and of domestics, while maintaining a high standard of cleanliness. All waste water is immediately transferred to the adjoining gardens, and no stables either for horses or milch cattle are to be found on the premises. Except in a few special cases, there are no party doors between bedrooms and the passage of sounds from one room to another (an old subject of complaint in Matheran hotels) is prevented. There is also a careful separation of families with young children from the other visitors. A welcome novelty is the hot air and vapour bath, combined with massage, that offers such thorough refreshment after a long walk or a keen bout at tennis. Suitable and well-ordered quarters are provided for servants, and the beggarly array of grinning domestics that used to annoy each parting guest for the purpose of extorting "baksheesh," has been severely discouraged.

Under the head of sanitation great changes have taken place. The Municipality after some years of trial, had to be abolished for incompetence. Fever, disorder or incapacity seen to dog the steps of these bodies in India, and the claims of Matheran as a sanitarium proved too much for them. A permanent Superintendent and a competent Health Officer, with a staff of inspectors, male and female, now rule the Hill and regulate the sanitation of the six thousand people, or three and a third per acre, that form the population during the busiest season. The first results of an increase of population were an increase of mosquitoes and of flies, due to the national custom of leaving water in vessels about the houses until it breeds the malaria carrier; and of throwing food refuse out of doors to breed flies. Another serious nuisance was the riding of gangs of boys and men about on the dry roads, polluting the air with dust that settled very slowly. The report of a Superintendent on the composition of this dust brought about a complete stoppage of horse-riding on the hill. The following were some of the things the microscope disclosed. Powdered laterite, containing lime and iron, decaying vegetable matter from leaves and plants, fragments of human skin from footprints, and of leather from boots, shoes and sandals, a breathing mixture that cannot commend itself to orthodox Hindus or the educated Christians. All attempts to control horse-riding on the hill having failed, the only remedy was its abolition, and with its disappeared the gangs of undesirable visitors that had previously infested Matheran. Those who are too lazy or too infirm to walk may use the very comfortable "rikshá" that was specially designed for the place. It is light, roomy and carries the fare on a level seat instead of throwing him back as did the older vehicle.

Pure air and pure water are the watch words of the sanitarian, and of all things these must be secured at Matheran. The portable water supply has been augmented by judicious boring on the plateau and exploding charges at the bottom of the bore holes to increase communication with the surrounding strata. Wells, both for pumping and drawing water, have thus been established, to the great advantage of the community. As it never will be possible to water the road regularly on the plateau, a method has been found for treating some of the most frequented promenades, that seems to be satisfactory. The magnesium compounds contained in sea-water being more soluble than common salt, are the last to be deposited in the salt pans on the coast. They are separated by decantation, evaporated to crystal form, and carried to Matheran, where in solution they are used to lay the dust twice a year. Every night the dew is rapidly absorbed by the salt and communicated to the dust, which it binds together ere the sun drives out the moisture. This salt, being useless for the purposes of common salt, is free from tax, and is consequently cheap.

In the meantime Prabul, the adjoining hill, has attracted the attention of a young and active, but small community that photographs, sketches, botanises, climbs and loves an open-air-shirt-and-trousers existence. They live mostly in "chuppers," have had the tanks cleaned out, and take other things, including a very stiff road up the hill, very much as they are. Prabul may be approached from Bombay by way of Ulwar (by ferry steamer to Panwell) and Chauk village near the foot of the hill. It enjoys an uninterrupted view of the harbour and Bombay, and its history of bloodshed and rapine, finishing up with the hanging of the chief figure in chains on Cross Island, Bombay, as a malefactor, gives a tinge of romance that is quite lacking in Matheran. Prabul is bound to develop. Its reservoir at the north end only requires the repair of the bund to be able to support a considerable number of people, and there is hewn stone in the parapet walls, and slaked lime enough to construct a village. The joyous campers are the forerunners of a more serious occupation; meanwhile they are having the best of good times.

The changes above described were not carried out without a good deal of opposition and ill-feeling, for many of the people who had built houses in the fond hope that they might live just as they do in Bombay, "only more so", were very angry at finding themselves the object of the special attention of the health inspectors. It was the improvement in the condition of their children that finally reconciled them, and now it is generally understood the

those who object to the regime of Matheran had better stay away.

Visitors who appreciate the benefits of the administration now come to the Hill from long distances, and the railway, the beginning of the new era, has changed from a speculation to weep over, to a healthy going concern, with a good place in the share lists.

The power house at Neral has also attracted certain new industries furnishing occupation to its inhabitants. Among these is a manufactory of common chairs, which are made from local timber that is thoroughly dried and seasoned in a large stove. The chairs are of a very good design, the fitting is excellent, and the pieces, after finishing, are sent unmounted to Bombay and elsewhere, to be put together and caned. Being made to standard measurements they go together without further adjustment and the good fitting gives them great durability. In addition to the chairs the factory produces handles of many kinds and general turnery. The waste wood is either sold as cut firewood or is used for raising the steam required in the stove. The lesson of Matheran is invaluable; it stands as a practical example to a city of nearly a million and a quarter inhabitants, of the amount of coercion necessary to carry out sanitary reforms, and the very satisfactory results that may be obtained from it.

W.

FEMINIST LITERATURE.

THE feminist note in literature is becoming insistent. Feminism has, in fact, occupied a good deal of attention lately, and the foremost writers have concerned themselves with its possibilities and its future. The leaders of the movement admit that it is as yet in its infancy, immature and undecided, showing only vaguely the promise of its future utilities. Young as it is, schism has already assailed it; in fact, one may almost say, that no two opinions agree as to its aims, its dogma, its limitations. The furthering of the interests of woman, which is Mr. George's rough definition of feminism, is so complex an ambition that wide divergence of idea and method is inevitable; many people believe that the enfranchisement of women would accomplish, in a single stroke, their mental and economic liberation; others are convinced that certain measures of domestic reform would raise the general level of womanhood to the excellence which is the sociologist's aim, and make her fit to govern wisely and efficiently the kingdom which is essentially her own. Here at once is the first serious difference of opinion—"The vote, or nothing!", cries one party. "Anything but the vote!", proclaims the other. Mr. George, in his book, "Woman and To-morrow," takes rather an odd view of the situation. He says that it is precisely this unfitness to use a vote which makes the bestowal of it such an urgent necessity; he thinks that liberty begets responsibility, and that the citizenship, for which women are as yet unfit, will be ultimately the means of giving them the political education, of which at present they are in such need. The obvious retort to this argument is, of course, that the male voter is not invariably a competent person; that he is not in fact always educated up to voting. Mr. George effectually disposes of this objection by pointing out that the average man, who, at least, reads his daily paper, takes a broader, a more Imperial view of politics than the average woman, who is probably ignorant of "the views of Mr. von Kiderlen-Waechter, or the difference between the American Republicans and the Democrats." We are inclined to think that amongst educated people, the majority of women take an intelligent interest in the affairs of the day, but no doubt, in the lower classes, the household drudge has less time for such impersonal considerations, than the working man with his club or public house, where such things are discussed more or less intelligently. Mr. George's ideal home, we venture to think, would not appeal either to men or women. It is in fact not a "home" at all in the real meaning of the word. His views on the subject of marriage and maternal obligations are singularly unattractive, one might almost say wilfully perverse, in spite of the occasional flashes of insight they display; perhaps the chapter "Woman and Labour" is the most lively to be of practical utility to the disciples of feminism, for the state of the labour-market, where women's work is concerned, offers some interesting problems. Something of Mr. George's attitude towards the economic side of the question is assumed by Charlotte Gilman, whose book, "Women and Economics," is an excellent survey of woman's progress in the arts and sciences, trades and professions. Miss Gilman is not afraid of the old-fashioned word "duty," and, in reviewing the economic status of woman, she does not ignore the fact that in the family and the home lie the duties and responsibilities which make the highest happiness. If every woman could be happily married there would be no feminist problem, but the fate of the thousands of women workers, whom necessity drives into the labour-market, has to be considered, and it is just this problem which Charlotte Gilman considers so carefully. Those who are interested in the new movement cannot do better than to study these two books which face the matter boldly, and are written with frankness and courage.

(1) "Woman and To-morrow," by W. L. George (Jenkins).

(2) "Women and Economics," by Charlotte P. Gilman (Putnam).

TROOPING SEASON.

Departure of Transport "Dongola."

The hired transport "Dongola" Captain E. S. Spicer, sailed yesterday for Southampton, with the Kings Own Regiment and details consisting of 32 officers, 23 ladies and 9 children, 16 warrant officers, 23 women, and 34 children, 1,156 non-commissioned officers and men, 76 women and 134 children.

The following are the names of the officers:—Major H. M. Nicholls, Capt. H. H. Blake, Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Elliott, R. A. M. C., Capt. W. Halswalle, H. L. I., Family of Capt. W. M. Ogg and 2 children R. A., Lieut. Col. and Mrs. T. J. Marker, Major H. P. Cresgh Osborne, Capt. and Qr.-Mr. G. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. H Clutterbuck, Capt. C. M. Couran, Capt. R. Money, Lieut. W. B. Somerville, Lieut. T. R. Scott, Lieut. and Adjt. T. J. Uzielli, Lieut. C. R. Carter, Lieut. C. S. Steele Perkins, 2nd C. G. S. Irvine, 2nd Lieut. G. A. Blackburn, 2nd Lieut. W. G. G. Statter, Kings Own Regt., Son of Comg. Major Smith, Ord. Dept., Rev. and Mrs. Atkins and infant, Chaplain, Capt. and Mrs. A. G. P. Bingly, Berkshire, Col. C. N. Watts, Staff Nursing Sister K Hunter, Q. A. M. N. S. I., Capt. S. G. Smithurek, R. D. Fus., Lieut. W. J. H. Howard, Kings Regt. Capt. A. A. J. Brown-Middlesex, Lieut. Wilson, R. N., Revd. Canon Mullan R. C. Chaplain, Lieut. C. E. Boulton, 5th L. I., Lieut. F. N. Lane, 7 Gurkhas, Lieut. J. E. Waller 45th Sikhs, Lieut. and Mrs. A. J. McClush and daughter, I. A. Schools, Capt. and Mrs G. B. A. Rind and infnt. 124 Bhinchis, Wife of Capt. F. F. Lance, 19th Lancers, Daughter of Capt. R. A. Chamber I. M. S., Capt. B. W. Shuttleworth, 45th Sikhs, Capt. M. B. Webb, Sherwoods, Wife of Capt. A. Vickers, 48 Pioneers, Capt. and Mrs. E. C. Barnes, 19th Punjabis, Capt. and Mrs. J. Y. Harper-Nelson, and infnt, I. M.S., Capt. W. M. Ogg, R. A., Family of Major F. Dunsford, 2 Rajputs, Capt. G. P. Osborne, Middlesex, Hon. Capt. Miss Denton, S. and T. C., Capt. E. S. Harcourt, 7 Gurkhas, Lieut. H. S. Phillips, 27th L. C., Sister of Capt. S. J. E. Willis R.F A., Son of Col A. Smithett. 76 Punjabis, Wife of Lieut. H, G. Grace, 21 Cavly., Wife of Major J. F. Adamson, 119th Infn., Capt. J. C. W. Conwell, K. O. S. B., Wife and Mother-in-law of Major M. Henderson, 26th Cavly., Lieut. W. Lowry Corry, 23 Cavalry, Major G. V. Holmes, 43 Errimpura, Major and Mrs C. N. Baker and 4 children M. A. Dept., Capt. H. Forbes Robertson, Seaforths, Lieut. H. E. Growse, 15th Sikhs, Lieut. G. L. Betham, 15th Sikhs, Family of Capt. B. Varvile and son, R. A. M. C., Wife of Lieut. P. K. Gilroy, I.M.S.

The annual installation ceremony of the Worshipful Master of Lodge Jamna has been fixed for the 6th instant, when Brother Hopper will be installed as Master for the ensuing year. The installation will be followed by the customary banquet.

The Secretary of State has appointed Mr. George Harry Langley, M. A. (London), to be a Professor of Philosophy in the Indian Education Service, Bengal.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE.

Interesting address by Dr. J. A. Turner.

MEETING OF DOCTORS.

Last evening, Dr. J. A. Turner, M. D., D. P. H., Chief Health Officer, Bombay, gave an interesting address on the subject of "Prevention of tuberculosis," before the King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League, when a large number of local medical practitioners was present.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, who presided, in opening the proceedings, said that they were all aware how the dreadful disease of tuberculosis carried off every year millions of the population in India. Bombay had taken the lead in many questions, and in this matter it was in the front rank. Dr. Turner and Dr. Choksey, as well as the Government of Bombay, were working actively in this connection, and what was now wanted was the co-operation of the medical profession.

Dr. Turner said:—"You are all well aware of the intense interest this subject has created in all civilized countries, and India is not lagging behind in the desire to keep up with modern progress. The medical profession of this city have frequently shown their willingness to co-operate in any movement for the amelioration of suffering and prevention of disease, and I take this opportunity of thanking them for the assistance they have given to the Health Department of Bombay during many terrible and disastrous epidemics of plague, cholera, and small-pox, and the trying times the city has passed through. We now again invoke your assistance, knowing full well you will give it freely and willingly. I will not trouble you with the statistics of tuberculosis of other cities, nor remind you of the rapid strides made in reducing the mortality from that disease. In Bombay it is acknowledged by all those whose duty it is to attend the poor and mix with the working classes, that the incidence of tuberculosis is very high. With a view to reducing that incidence and ameliorating the condition of the people, the King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League has been started. Mr. Ratan Tata came forward with an offer of Rs. 15,000 per annum, provided an amount of Rs. 1,35,000 was subscribed. H. E. the Governor Sir George Sydenham Clarke, who has taken such a deep interest on the question of sanitation in the Presidency, inaugurated this League. Government and the Corporation of Bombay have subscribed Rs. 10,000 per annum each, and many millowners have guaranteed subscriptions, so that we have been able to start on our campaign against tuberculosis, and an executive committee, scheme committee, funds committee, and visiting committee have been appointed. My object in asking you to meet us here to-day is to lay before you our scheme and ask for your co-operation. I wish to point out that the methods proposed are chiefly educational, preventive and curative on the same lines as in other countries, but taking into consideration the difference in Indian life. An office, dispensary and information bureau has been opened in Princess-street, where all the information concerning the modern methods of prevention and treatment can be obtained. The League does not intend to interfere in any way with private patients of medical men, but offers free relief to those who are too poor to obtain it otherwise, and it offers to the medical profession of this city the advantages of a clinic, to which their patients can be sent if they wish for further advice or assistance. On the other hand, we ask you to assist the League by notifying all cases of tuberculosis, and advising the poorer classes to seek help. In Western cities the Anti-Tuberculosis League has been the means of saving many lives and improving the condition of others, while it has provided interesting and lucrative employment for many medical men. In India, we cannot expect to see such rapid strides made, but, from what we have already done, we believe that the people will readily come forward to take advantage of modern knowledge and treatment. We have, no doubt, to contend with difficulties, which do not exist in other countries, but, with your help, I think not only will these difficulties be removed, but the educative influence of such a League will do much to create a greater confidence in modern methods, which will ultimately become of great benefit to the sufferers and the community generally, while it will provide employment for a large number of medical men who may wish to take up the more scientific side of their profession.

"Three and a half years ago there was only one tuberculosis dispensary in existence in the British Isles, the Royal Victoria Dispensary, founded in Edinburgh by Dr. R. W. Philip in 1887. Though this dispensary had been in existence for over twenty years, hardly anybody in this country seemed to know anything about it. True, its fame had spread through all other civilized countries; France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, the United States, and Canada had all established similar institutions. New York had a network of thirty dispensaries. The State of Pennsylvania alone had sixty-seven dispensaries in 1908, modelled on the lines of the one in Edinburgh. But all that is being rapidly changed; with many other great measures now adopted by the State, voluntary effort led the way. The first step was the establishment of a tuberculosis dispensary in London (Paddington) on the lines of the Victoria Dispensary, Edinburgh, in January 1909. This dispensary aroused considerable interest, not only in the metropolis, but also in the provinces. Its special features and functions, its value, its adaptability to other centres were widely discussed. The principles for which it stood were, however, so obviously sound that there was no doubt from the first as to the ultimate outcome of the movement. Subsequent history has more than justified the faith of its founders. In a little more than three years since the opening of the Paddington Dispensary, ten similar dispensaries under the one organisation have been started in the other metropolitan boroughs, and dispensaries have been established in a few of the provincial towns. But the greatest impetus of all has been given to the scheme by the interpretation put on the term "sanitorium benefits" in the interim report of the Departmental Committee on tuberculosis. In this report the committee definitely state that the most important factor in dealing with tuberculosis, and the one which should take the chief place in each district, is the "tuberculosis dispensary;" and they recommend the establishment of one dispensary for every 150,000 to 200,000 of the population, or in all some 225 to 300 dispensaries throughout the United Kingdom. Every County Council in England now employs specially qualified medical men as Tuberculosis experts on salaries varying from £200 to £800 per annum.

"It would be as well to state immediately the underlying principles of the tuberculosis dispensary, by which it has been raised to a place of such importance in the land, and then to raise a few of the special points on which discussion has in the past arisen. But, firstly, a word as to the term "dispensary." This term has proved a stumbling block to many persons, as it in no way describes the chief functions of this institution. The term, however, is one, which is used in every country (though, in France, the dispensaries are sometimes called "preventoriums," and in America, "clinics," and, moreover, is one which appeals to the poorer classes, and serves to attract them to its doors. The chief functions of the tuberculosis dispensary are as follows:—(1) To act as a centre, at which all poor persons may be examined, free of charge, by doctors specially trained in the diagnosis, of tuberculosis, especially in its early stages. (2) To co-operate with every existing agency that deals with tuberculosis, so that through it the tuberculous person, whatever his circumstances, or the character or stage of his disease, may receive appropriate care and treatment. (3) To carry out search for cases of tuberculosis, without waiting till they practically notify themselves by applying of their own accord for treatment, by which time the majority have passed beyond the early stages of the disease, when only it is curable. (4) To deal with the home conditions of every patient, and, where these are found to be unsatisfactory, to endeavour to improve them. (5) To educate patients and their friends in the simple measures necessary for the prevention of a further spread of the infection. (6) To act as an information bureau, collecting statistics and other information, which will increase our knowledge concerning the aetiology of the disease, and guide us in directing our campaign against it. The dispensary thus acts as a receiving house, a clearing or sorting house, and an information bureau. So important, indeed, are its functions that it must necessarily take the leading part in any comprehensive scheme for the eradication of tuberculosis. This has been emphasised in the interim report of the Departmental Committee on Tuberculosis, where it is referred to as "The first unit in the scheme" and its functions stated as follows:—1 Receiving house and centre of diagnosis. 2. Clearing house and centre for observation. 3. Centre for curative treatment. 4. Centre for the examination of contacts. 5. Centre for after-care. 6. Information bureau and educational centre.

At the close of the lecture Dr. N. Choksey, M.D., explained in detail the plan of campaign proposed by the Anti-Tuberculosis League, and, in doing so, referred to the importance of notifying the disease, tuberculosis dispensaries, education of the people by means of lectures and leaflets, medical inspection of school-children, supervision of milk and food supplies, and the opening of a special fund, to relieve distress and to arouse public interest.

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, seconded by Dr. J. Carsetji D. B. Master, and supported by Dr. Subawala C. Engineer, the following resolution was passed unanimously:—"That this meeting of the medical profession of the city of Bombay cordially resolves that the King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League has their cordial support, and hopes the public will take full advantage of it, and help to fight against the greatest scourge of humanity.

Dr. Subawala urged the imperative need of having vigorous legislation to prevent the adulteration of food.

The president, in reply, said that the Government of Bombay was contemplating the introduction of an improved Act to that effect.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna paid a high tribute to the efforts of Drs. Turner and Choksey, and to the munificence of Mr. Ratan J. Tata in the fight against a scourge of humanity. He said that the time had come for Bombay to remove the slur resting on its name for neglect of its suffering thousands. He also eulogised the interest evinced by His Excellency Sir George Clarke, to whom the movement chiefly owed its origin. Finally, he appealed to his hearers to support the scheme proposed by Dr. Dubash, for the establishment of a milk-depot in Bombay on a thoroughly scientific basis.

Others spoke in a similar strain, and a hearty vote of thanks to the two doctors named, and the president, closed the meeting.

AMUSEMENTS.

MISS MARIE HALL.

Very soon now we will hear that veritable "wizard of the violin"—Marie Hall. Her first recital will be given in the Town Hall on Friday, January 3rd, and her second and final one on the following evening. It will be the greatest musical event Bombay has ever had, and will doubtless be long remembered by those who are fortunate enough to hear her. Their Excellencies Sir G. S. and Lady Clarke have extended their patronage to the recitals and have announced their intention of attending the initial recital. The sale of seats at Messrs. Rose and Co. has progressed steadily since the opening of the plan, and everything indicates that by the evening of the recitals there will not be an available seat. Intending patrons are advised not to delay in booking, as this will be Marie Hall's only visit to Bombay during her brief tour of the Empire, and it is extremely improbable she will again visit India, as the present tour has originated more from her desire to see India than from a professional point of view. She will be supported by Miss Marguerite Tillsard, an exceptionally brilliant solo pianist, and Mr. C. E. Stuart, who will supply the vocal numbers. Miss Hall will spend her Christmas at sea, for the party arrives here by the "Macedonia" on Friday next.

AMERICA-INDIA.

A special budget has been prepared for the ensuing Christmas holidays, and visitors to the America-India will all no doubt enjoy the good cheer provided for them. The leading item is an Ambrosio film entitled "An Arabian Treachery," which is quite out of the ordinary type of picture-dramas. It is out of an infamous attempt by an Arab chief to stab a European lady's child that the author has managed to evolve a highly original plot, one of the scenes showing the lady and her child left alone in a lonely hut in the midst of a sandy plain, and in great danger of being devoured by the lions prowling in search of prey. The lions are not tame creatures, but obviously wild, untamed beasts, and the risk run by the actors in performing their parts may be imagined. A story of "Early Settlers" in South America, will give a vivid idea of the early colonial days, and the wild and perilous life which the early settlers had to lead. Fairy stories are "just the thing" for these merry days, and Pathe's coloured drama, "The Daughter's Choice," is of the type that will please young and old alike. Tontolini is fast becoming a favourite with the audiences here, and his appearance this week in one of his comic sketches will tend to increase his reputation.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

The management have succeeded in making another excellent selection of films for the programme that commences to-night, in which "The Iron Hand" is a detective drama and tragedy that should hold the attention of the audience from start to finish. The story is based on a plot to obtain possession of the plans of certain naval manœuvres, which is discovered and frustrated through the agency of a detective, who is unexpectedly aided by the resourcefulness of the Admiral's daughter, advantage having been taken of a reception held by the Admiral to announce the young lady's betrothal. The grandeur of the scenery introduced is in itself not the least attractive feature in the representation, which concludes with the blowing to pieces of the craft used by the plotters to effect their purpose, which is a startling effect in realism. "Bobby as an Apache" records the heroism of a child, who has barely entered his teens, in bringing a league of Apaches to justice; and "The Old Actor's Christmas" is a pathetic story, illustrative of the "peace and goodwill towards all men" that predominates so practically at Yuletide and brings Christmas festivities into the lives of the poor through the liberality and fellowship of the rich. "The Unwilling Receiver" and "Soldier Jim" supply the items that should excite the risible faculties of the most morose nature, and the "Animated Gazette" is instructive in its representation of the latest European events.

WILLISON'S AT "MAIDANIA."

The last four performances of the present successful company are advertised to take place to-day and to-morrow. This will be the last opportunity of seeing the many unique acts of this clever combination. At both the matinees to-day and to-morrow, at 4 p.m., a number of toys will be given away to the children, every child attending the afternoon performances receiving a present as a souvenir of the occasion. There will also be several children's games introduced into the programmes, when the winners will be awarded with suitable prizes. There will be no performances on Monday and Tuesday, so as to permit of rehearsals and preparations for the grand opening of Borrowsky's Royal Russian Circus. The company are due to arrive on Monday morning, and special arrangements have been made for quick unloading and getting all the paraphernalia to "Maidania." Among the many interesting features introduced by Borrowsky will be the Modern Hercules who undertakes to stop motor-cars going at full speed, allows bullock carts to pass over his body, and performs innumerable feats of strength. There are a number of beautiful horses that show a marked degree of equine intelligence, and a troupe of Russian dancers will execute the national dances of their country. As equestrian programme will be introduced, that, it is claimed, could not be equalled in a Continental city, and the opening on Wednesday afternoon and night should be well-attended.

MOHURRUM IN BOMBAY.

Yesterday was the "tabut" immersion day, but, there being no "tabuts," there was no immersion so far as Bombay was concerned.

There was not that annual "Tajin" procession, and the necessary accessories, the music, "tom-toming," tigers, and clowns, and those undesirable boisterous "toleewallas," were all absent.

The regulations recently framed were strictly enforced and were quietly obeyed. Everything passed off with tranquillity.

This year "Tabut day" was declared a public holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, for the first time in Bombay.

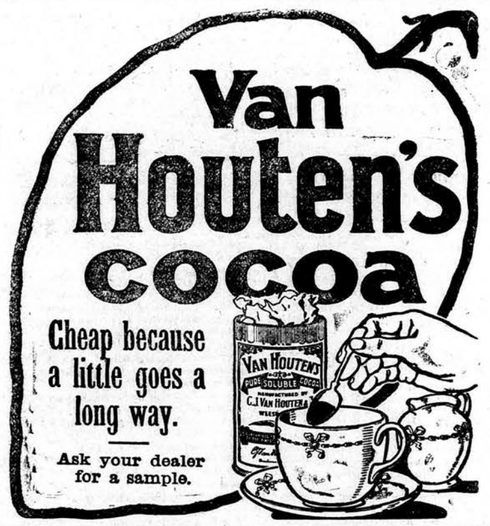
The liquor shops, which were closed for the last four days, were opened last evening.

AT NAGPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, DEC. 20.

The Mohorrum procession was very grand to-day, and was attended by many of the Feudatory Chiefs who had come here for the Viceregal visit.



GREAT DRIVING FORCES.

(BY PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.)

Those who have been impartially following the movement of thought during the last few lustrums have not failed to recognise that there are more things in the possibilities of the seeker than are dreamt of in the philosophy of the dogmatist. The seekers are among the great driving forces of the world. They are practical mystics. As savants and scientists they realise that strange wonders may arise from the mystic marriage of science with religion. The physical and spiritual are not two worlds. They are one. The physical is the phenomena, of which the spiritual is the reality.

MATTER IS A MERE SYMBOL

without any meaning of its own for an unknown fact. To deny it is no less absurd than to assert it. It has to be interpreted. So with the group of facts—as to the mysterious problem of our being—put under the ban. However unexplained, inexplicable, incredible, need we deny them, deride them, and add our voice to the dominant note of opposition? A new chemical compound, however unstable or difficult to handle, is at all events on equal terms with every experimentalist. Not so facts as to extra corporeal consciousness. They cannot be handed out to the world at large for examination. Are they therefore all fraud and hallucination, cheap hoaxes and common place trivialities? Are all the participators in them sand-blind? Those who hold such views and shout the loudest are the very ones who are the least informed on the subject. Had the world to depend on such noisy numskulls of no standing for its progress, where would all the wonders be that have come into being to-day? We are living in the midst of an unexplored world, in which there is nothing so certain to confound the tangible as the intangible. Is it scientific reasoning to say we should only admit what we can explain? Then, why admit that oxygen combined with hydrogen forms water, for we don't know now? On the heads of such pseudo-logicians the sky may tumble, and they will sit it out with perfect stolidity. Science, says Sir W. Thompson,

THE LATE LORD KELVIN,

is under bonds, by the eternal principles of honour to look fearlessly in the face every problem that is presented to her. He it was who broached the idea of a seventh or magnetic sense, the sense of touch being split into two—heat sense, and weight-resisting or force sense. And yet he was careful to explain that it in no way supported that wretched grovelling superstition of animal magnetism, spiritualism, mesmerism, or clairvoyance, of which they heard so much. Here is a superlatively sensible scientist, a man of educated conscience and consciousness, the victim of intellectual short-sightedness, taking his own horizon to be the boundary of the whole world. Entire absence of prejudice and singular freedom from the intellectual prepossessions of any particular school of thought characterise but very few. The most singular thing of all is that a free inquiry into truth seems disagreeable to everyone, for each brain has its little secrets, which it does not wish to have disturbed. To constitute one's self the champion of a cause apparently ridiculous, of which the eminent scientists even signify their approval with bated breath, one must sacrifice his miserable little personality, his self-esteem and natural vanity.

KANT ONCE WROTE

"Philosophy who never fears to compromise herself by examining all kinds of foolish questions is often much embarrassed when she encounters, on her march, certain facts she dares not doubt, yet will not believe for fear of ridicule." It was Swedenborg's clairvoyance that elicited the above remark as it did the memorable words of Baron de Grimm, "It is impossible to deny the fact mais le moyen d'y croire?" The possibility of believing it, is where the rub lies. There is no reproach to which scientists are more sensible than that of credulity, or the suspicion of any connection with vulgar superstitions. Those who cheaply assume the name of savants and insist on receiving the privileges due to learned men, mock at whatever is inexplicable, and which places them and the peasant on the same level. It is the leprosy of Agnosticism which seems to be particularly the malignant degenerative element in this our epoch of transition. Guided by his intellect as cold and passionless as the instruments he uses,

SIR WILLIAM CROOKES

has completely confirmed by strictly scientific and mechanical tests the manifestation of psychic force a fact whose importance to physiology it is impossible to exaggerate, and the light it must throw upon the obscure laws of life of mind and the science of medicine. When he was about to investigate the phenomena, what a shower of greetings hailed him! There was "profound satisfaction that the subject was going to be investigated by a man "thoroughly qualified," "of recognised position in science," "cool and clear-headed," "of rigid philosophic impartiality," "taking nothing for granted until proved," and what not. But the poison was too hastily struck. The note had soon to be changed. The facts which the investigation established testified against their preconceptions. There was no resource left for the incorrigible sceptics but direct the fire of their heaviest guns to finish the champion they had put forward. To excess of credulous ignorance, which believes everything, is opposed excess of incredulous science, which believes nothing. On the lines of logic laid down by

THE LANDLORD OF THE RAINBOW

in Silas Marner, whose wife could not smell, "not if she had the strongest of cheese under her nose," it may be said: "There's folks, they can't see ghos'es, not if they stood as plain as a pike staff before 'em. And there's reason it's true. I never see'd a ghost myself; but then I says to myself, very like I have n't got the smell for them." It is this dullness of sense around us, that rules off the majority of recognised authorities in science and education, from appreciating the importance of psychic facts-coming as they do, not in "the regulation claw-hammer coat of full dress." With the development of scientific knowledge however, the term "physical science" will have to be discarded as the incomplete description of the knowledge accumulated by the Royal Society. The hitherto unknown emanation from the human organism called N-rays, goes to sustain the long derided psychic faculties, and the psychic leaven promises to work in the conservative barrel of meal, as some men of science are turning their minds inwards and upwards to rectify the ideas of the man in the street concerning matter. It is doing violence to man's reason and common-sense to admit that emanation of various kinds, unseen, and subtle, produce images on sensitive plates, that other waves acting as medium convey wireless messages, and to shrug the shoulders with a sort of scorn of self-satisfied wisdom, and intellectual pride at the suggestion that a like medium perhaps differing in degrees transfers thought from mind to mind and reveals nature's invisible biograph to the psychometer, or conveys sounds which reach the clairaudient ear. Do not

BECQUERREL RAYS

bring us into a realm of invisible energy behind matter? They cannot be reflected, refracted, or polarised. In a word, they are not light, albeit invisible light, nor are they transverse vibrations of ether. They impress a sensitive plate, and discharge an electric body on which a stream of them is directed. Has not their discovery struck a blow at the atomic theory? Again, one of the many remarkable properties of Radium is, the potency of its invisible rays to affect and alter the character of other substances, and affect human beings at a distance. Does not this show a steady march of Physics into the domain of the Invisible? If forces on the physical plane are always abstract energies associated with matter, what can there be to scout at the idea of their being not only alive in some sense on a higher plane, but ready to take shape under the influence of the will directing them? Which is more incredible, the facts attested by a group of substantial scientists of the first rank—quite sane elsewhere—repeatedly but reluctantly convinced by irresistible evidence, or the sudden attack of a sort of mania deluding them all to concur in the minutest particulars in the details of the levitation of human beings, the rising of chairs and tables off the ground without contact with any person, the alteration of the weights of bodies, and the most marvellous, and incredible case of Katie King, most scrupulously studied by the experimental method including photography? Is it not cowardice and bringing reproach on science, to stop short in any research that bids fair to widen the gates of knowledge? Certainly a mental reserve of scepticism, and doubt is very necessary. For deception is a co-efficient which cannot be neglected even in the case of the best of mediums, who are hysterical persons, and as all physiologists know have a tendency to falsehood. This characteristic defect proves all the more that hysteria does exist.

SCIENTIFIC PAPACY

shutting the door in the face of facts has to be protested against. It is a singular deformity which appears in all ages, in various disguises, in all branches of human activity, now in religion, now in medicine limned with ineffaceable lines by that rogue Moliere, in his "Malade Imaginaire" for the benefit of the doctors who pretend to know everything, and do not know how to accept the facts while waiting for more light. If a page from history can teach scientific fanaticism a lesson here is one:

After Constantine had accepted Christianity without imposing it by force, Julian the Apostate rejected it without proscribing it or persecuting it. Neither Mary of England, nor Elizabeth—who chose to believe the same things in different ways—acted with such moderation under similar circumstances. Constantine was too wise and good a Christian—sentimental though he was, to shed innocent blood in the hope of spreading the gospel of peace; Julian understood the nature of Christianity too well to suspect it of being a conspiracy against the Empire. The unbeliever did not exhibit the senseless rage of the Puritan and Huguenot iconoclasts; the believer was far above the bigotry of a Catherine de Medici or a Philip II.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

UNITED PROVINCES INDIGO.

The final report on the indigo crop of 1912.—(Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1910-11, the area under indigo crop in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 11·9 per cent. of the total area under indigo in British India.)

Area.—The area figures based on field to field inspections have now been furnished by the village accountants. Cawnpore, Allahabad, Aligarh, Muttra and Gorakhpur exhibit a slight increase, elsewhere there has been the usual decrease. The total indigo area of the province this year amounts to 26,919 acres compared with 29,462 acres last year, showing a decrease of 2,483 acres or 8 per cent. If comparision is made with the average areas of the preceding five and ten years the present year's area shows a decrease of 29 and 66 per cent. respectively.

2. Outturn.—The indigo crop suffered in places from hot winds and the late arrival of the monsoon; but on the whole the season has been favourable and an outturn of 75 to 100 per cent. on the normal has been obtained. For the province as a whole the crop is estimated at 85 per cent. of the normal compared with 70 last year.

The total outturn is estimated at 5,200 factory maunds compared with 4,500 maunds last year, showing an increase of 15 per cent. The quantity available for the Calcutta market will probably be less than the estimated outturn as some portion of the dye is consumed locally or exported to other places.

PROVINCES RICE.

The second forecast of the rice crop for 1912.—[Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1910-11, the area under rice crop in the United Provinces has represented some 8·6 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.]

In the first forecast issued in October last the area sown with rice this year was estimated at 5,899,000 acres or 13 per cent. in excess of the area sown last year. According to the crop returns now received the total area under rice amounts to 6,760,261 acres showing an increase of 1,540,108 acres or 29 per cent. over the last year's area which amounted to 5,220,153 acres.

It was mentioned in the first forecast that the rain which fell at the end of September over the greater part of the province did not extend to the Benares and part of the Gorakhpur division. The month of October was practically rainless. The yield of early rice has generally been satisfactory; but the want of rain in September and October seriously damaged the late rice, particularly in the Benares division in parts of which the crop is reported to have withered. Taking both early and late rice together and making no allowance for the variations of the area sown, the rice crop in this division is at present estimated at 55 per cent. of the normal. In the other rice growing tracts the outturn has been better and is estimated at 75 per cent. of the normal in the Gorakhpur division and at 80 per cent. in Rohilkhand and Oudh.

SATISFACTION goes with each bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the most popular Fever Cure of the day. Nothing equals its efficacy as a cure for Malaria. It has an excellent tonic effect on the system and in no way it depresses the heart like other Fever Cures. A trial assure to convince the most prejudiced. Of all chemists —MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, DEC. 19.

We had the pleasure, this month, of welcoming back that portion of the 7th (D. C. O.) Rajput Regiment, which was sent to Southern Persia last year. They do not appear to have had a very exciting or interesting time in that distressful country, and seem to be very glad to be back again, even in Ahmedabad.

Last Wednesday there took place at the Mahalaxmi Training College for women the annual distribution of prizes. The report of the Lady Superintendent (Miss M. E. Chubb) gave evidence of a year of hard and successful work. After some English and Gujarati songs had been very nicely rendered, the prizes were kindly distributed by Mrs. Calcraft Kennedy, to whom a very cordial vote of thanks was passed on the motion of the Rev. W. G. Robertson, Principal of the Gujarat College.

At a recent meeting of the Committee of Management of the Municipality, a resolution was unanimously passed congratulating its chairman, Sardar Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Kt., C.I.E., on his election to a seat in the Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay as the representative of the Millowners' Association. Those who know him and his work as a generous and public-spirited citizen of this no mean city, confidently predict for him a career of even greater usefulness in the wider sphere of the Council. Very widespread sympathy was extended to him in the matter of the theft from his mansion of a very valuable and much-esteemed golden idol worth some Rs. 9,000. Fortunately, the idol has since been recovered, and it is to be hoped that the actual thief or thieves will get the punishment so richly deserved. We are much gratified at learning that Sardar Khan Bahadur Rustomji Jehangirji vakil of our city, has been chosen to represent the Talukdars of Gujarat in H. E. the Viceroy's Legislative Council. By electing one who is so worthy of this high position, the Sardars of Gujarat have done honour not only to themselves, but also to the capital of this province, in which the newly-elected member is so well known, and so widely respected and esteemed.

Our weather at present is very seasonable, with cool, comfortable days and delightfully cold nights. The health of the city also shows a very welcome improvement.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, DEC. 20.

The disturbance in Northern India has disappeared entirely. The weather has been dry practically everywhere. The storm in the Arabian Sea is exercising less influence on the coast stations, and is either travelling in a northwesterly direction or dissipating.

Forecast:—No large change.

The following weather telegram, dated December 20, was received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla:—

Storm probably now centre the Arabian Sea where weather is disturbed south of latitude sixteen.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 20th December, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual at Multan and damper elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess at Multan and in defect at other stations.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is nearly normal. Temperature is in excess at Allahabad and in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess in Sind and in defect at Kotah; night temperature is in defect except at Jacobabad and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in defect at most stations in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provices.—Skies are clear in the northern half of the division and lightly clouded in the southern half. The moisture in the air is nearly equal to the average. Day temperature is in excess in the southern and extreme eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—The depression in the south-east Arabian Sea has moved in some north-westerly direction and is to-day probably too far out in the sea to affect the weather at the coast stations. Negapatam and Colombo are the only stations reporting rainfall. Cloud has decreased in the Peninsula.

Dry weather is likely generally.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and induced to 32 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 20th December, was 29·927 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 13 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 13 feet 8 5 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14inch and this will be higher or lower by 0·1 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Saould the height of the barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge, be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different correction have been applied.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement Traffic of earnings for week ending 7th Dec. 1912.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate cargs for week ending 7th Dec. 1912				
G. I. P. Ry.....	2791·13	1794500	29461798	31256298
A.-D.-C. Ry.....	125·83	40000	810137	850137
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	4000	74293	78293
Total...	2957·25	1838500	30346228	32184728
Earnings for corresp. 7 days ending 7th Dec. 1911				
G. I. P. Ry.....	2791·68	1840871	25746003	27586879
A.-D.-C. Ry. ...	125·90	52695	782

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

From the 8th to the 14th instant, 1 European, 7 Eurasians, 15 Indian Christians, 348 Hindus and 62 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 433. The death rate was 43·4 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 42·5. The deaths are thus classified :—Cholera 6; small-pox 1; fevers 88; bowel complaints 94; other causes 244.

The Colombo aviators effected a reconciliation with the authorities, and gave a flying exhibition on the 13th instant. On the following day M. Verminck flew for the Cup offered by the "Times of Ceylon," and won it. He flew about four miles out to sea and returned and volplaned from a height of 2,000ft. to the starting point. The aviators left Colombo for Calcutta on Thursday going thence to Allahabad and Bombay.

The Bengal Cotton Gambling Draft Bill is now before the Government of India and will be shortly considered. The Bill, it is understood, will be accepted, and the Bengal Council will then proceed with legislation on the subject. The ordinance will remain in force for six months, and meanwhile the provincial Legislative Council will be enabled to pass an Act prohibiting cotton-gambling in Bengal.

It is with feelings of deep regret that the Colony will learn, says the "Ceylon Observer," of the Governor's resignation of office within six months of its normal termination, and more especially for the cause which brings it about. Our contemporary trusts that his Excellency will be restored to a sufficient measure of health to enjoy his retirement, which will commence from the 23rd April, St. George's Day.

It is estimated that the work of preparing and publishing the new Tamil dictionary by the Syndicate of the Madras University will cover a period of five years, and the total cost, on a liberal calculation, is put by Government at a lakh of rupees. This amount is on no account to be exceeded. In consideration of the large amount of assistance afforded copyright in the dictionary will be retained by Government.

Mr. O. V. Forbes, whose action in the case pending against Sir Stuart Samuel, has excited so much interest both here and at Home, belongs to a family of indigo planters, very well known in India. Mr. Forbes is the head of a big industrial combine in England and his activities, whether in the matter of sport or work, have earned for him the title of the "Human Dynamo" Mr. Forbes has also earned a reputation as a great breeder of dogs.

Eighteen Malay firemen, all British subjects, have arrived at Malta by the steamer "Meneptnah" under arrest, charged with mutiny on the British oil tank vessel "Cuyahoga," at Algiers. They have been sent by the British Consul for trial. The second mate, Mr. Arthur Lloyd, arrived on the "Cuyahoga" in custody, charged with manslaughter. On November 19th, when the "Cuyahoga" was coaling at Algiers, the Malays, in a state of intoxication, mutinied, attempting to kill the chief officer. They afterwards attacked Mr. Lloyd who, in self-defence, killed the ringleader. Several of the Malays were sentenced to eighteen weeks and the others to twenty-four weeks. Mr. Lloyd was committed for trial.

An order signed by the senior Deputy Commissioner of Police Calcutta has been issued dispensing, with the services of a number of Eurasians who were recently enlisted as Sergeants of the Calcutta Police. This was expected, as the enlistment of these men was strongly opposed by the Sergeant-Major in charge of the Reserve Force. It is understood that a deputation will wait on the Hon. Mr. W. C. Madge, giving him full particulars of the case and requesting him to raise the question at the next meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council and to obtain a definite pronouncement by Government on the subject.—

The following appears in the Central Provinces Public Works Department Administration Report which has just been issued :—"In regard to the prospects of the Temporary Engineers of obtaining permanent employment in the Provincial Service, the Government of India have ruled that these officers have no claims to permanent appointment. The inability to make them permanent is regretted, as the ordinary and recognised system of recruitment of Engineers for the Public Works Department cannot be deviated from. This closes the case so far as claims to be made permanent are concerned. But it is hoped that in the ordinary course of recruitment the Government of India may find it possible to select a few of the ablest, most deserving and most experienced men when the cadre is being increased. It will be a pity to lose good men who have served and gained experience and have been tried for years."

In the "Animal World" the Hon. Mrs. Charlton makes a strong plea for attention to the question of the cruelty to animals which exists in India. In summing up she says:—"It is full time that this broad question of the treatment of the animals of our great Empire should be examined in the light of some rational and guiding principle, thus placing the subject upon a broader plane and more definite basis, and thereby preparing the way for a consolidation of measures for a more specialised system of work, and for a closer co-ordination upon this point between the different authorities at present administering the British Government of India. In view of the present unsatisfactory working of the Acts and their failure to fulfil the purpose for which they were intended, we are justified in urging an inquiry as to the best means of finding a true solution of this difficult and many-sided problem. Is Britain to retrace the steps with a view to regaining the antique position of savage and consistent callousness, or is she to remain perpetually in her present meaningless attitude applying various Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Acts to many places in India and subsequently repealing her acceptance of the humane principle by a most imperfect observance of them, often even by a failure to bring them into working line at all?"

Regarding the appointment of Mr. Faiz Hasan Badrudin, Tyabji, M.A., Bar-at-law. Professor, Law School, Bombay, to act as a Judge of the Madras High Court in place of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdul Rahim. The "Madras standard" says, that, the news will, no doubt, cause some surprise. "At first, it contains "the appointment is likely to be mistaken as a surrender to the clamour that a Mahomedan should take the place of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdul Rahim. We hope, however, it is not so. Mr. Tyabji's fitness for the place is entirely beside the question and no responsible Government would have made the appointment without assuring themselves of the necessary qualifications for a seat on the High Court Bench. The question, however, would arise, if there was any necessity for importing one from another province. An Indian Barrister with experience both at the Bar and on the Bench could have been selected, if, indeed, the Government were of opinion that a Barrister-at-law should be given the place. If, on the other hand, the appointment being only temporary, such a condition need not have been insisted upon, there are men whose extensive practice and leading position at the Bar give them a trior claim. It is, however the lot of Indian papers to express regrets after the event in as decent a manner as possible and we do so with all due deference to the Government that have ignored the unquestionable claims of local men."

At the State Entry of the Viceroy into Delhi on the 23rd inst, his Excellency's escort will consist of "P" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, the 3rd Skinner's Horse, the Viceregal Bodyguard and the Imperial Cadet Corps. The escort will be commanded by Brigadier-General Burton, Meerut Cavalry Brigade, with Captain Godwin as Brigade Major. The troops lining the route from Delhi railway station to the Naubat Khana in the fort via Queen's Gardens and Chandni Chowk, and the return route via Circular Road round the Jamal Masjid, Chandni Chowk and the Dufferin Bridge to the Mori Gate, will be 1 1-2 squadrons of the 11th King Edward's Own Lancers, the 3rd Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, the 13th Rajputs, the 33rd Punjabis, the 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles. The troops on duty at the Naubat Khana and Diwan-i-Am will be detachments of the Seaforth Highlanders, the Punjab Volunteer Rifles and the East India Railway Volunteer Rifles and one troop of the 11th K. E. O. Lancers. Guards of honour will be furnished as follows:—At the railway station by the 9th Gurkha Rifles; at the Naubat Khana by the 33rd Punjabis; and at Vicregal Lodge by the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

MARY'S CROSS-EYED BEAR.

Little Mary had been given a Teddy bear as a present. Tais bear's eyes were fixed crookedly in its head. One day Mary's uncle came to see her. He asked her what she called it.

Gladly, was the reply.

Good gracious! Why have you called it that? asked uncle.

We sing about it every Sunday—Gladly my cross I'd (cross-eyed) bear, said Mary.

A SEARCHING QUESTION.

She was shopping. She drifted into the place where they sell blankets. Roll after roll was deposited and spread out before her. Still she listlessly asked for more. Finally, with brazen face, she remarked as she rose. Oh, well; I don't really mean to buy any. I was only looking for a friend.

Pray wait a moment, ma'am, said the attendant suavely, there is one more blanket on the shelf. Perhaps your friend is in that.

NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH.

Everything depended upon the testimony of this particular witness, and the lawyer realised the fact.

Now, he said, shaking his finger warningly, we want to hear just what you know. Don't tell us what you think, or what you've heard, or what somebody else knows. Do you understand?

The witness brightened visibly, and showed by his gladsome smile that he understood.

It was like this, sir," he began. Old Bill Grubbs said to me that Jim Payne told him he heard Thomas John's wife tell Sid Lewis' girl that her husband was the 'ero of the fight, and that they paved into one another like—

But then the judge told him to stand down.

THEIR PARTING.

All too short had been their association. All too soon had there come a parting of the ways. This being the case, Mary Jane and her mistress considered it an apt moment for the throwing of a few remarks.

I hope you will leave in a respectable manner, said the mistress tartly. When you came you brought your box in a lowdown, plebeian wheelbarrow, you remember.

And I'm going away in a motor car, snapped the domestic. My new missus is sending one.

Then, cavilled the mistress of the past, why doesn't it draw up at the front gate, in a respectable manner?

Well, replied Mary Jane, getting in the final blow, perhaps they don't want people to imagine they're on visiting terms here!

SMOKE-CURED.

To be strictly accurate, it was not a smoking compartment at all, but the youth was puffing away at a cnubby briar, despite the pained expression on the old lady's face.

By-and-by the old lady, who was the only other occupant of the carriage, began to get excited.

Young man, she barked, so far as her coughing would permit her, do you know that it's wrong to smoke?

Well, replied the lad, as he enveloped the old party in a wreath of pungent smoke, I use tobacco for my health!

Health! ejaculated the victim, in spluttering tones. Nonsense! You never heard of anyone being cured by smoking.

Yes, I have, declared the youth, still puffing away like a furnace chimney. That's the way they cure pigs.

Then smoke away, cried the heroine of the story. There may be hope for you yet.

DIDN'T DO ANYTHING.

The young man who had been apprenticed to Farmer Grubbins had not proved what might be described as a conspicuous success. In fact, rather the reverse, Harry Biggs was not exactly lazy, but he suffered so terribly from that tired feeling that held only just got strength enough to breathe and eat. And so, when old Biggs, his father, came along one day to ask what progress the lad was making, there came a certain dubious expression into the old yeoman's eye.

Well, he drawled, tisn't that I wish to discourage you nor your son neither Tisn't that I wish to be grumblin' at him one bit. He don't do nothin' wrong —nor nothin' at all, if he can help it. But I will say, Miller Biggs, that it's my opinion that if your son Harry had another hand he'd want another pocket to put it in.

A CHEAP PROVISION.

A life-partnership, my boy, gossiped the old chap brightly—so that's what you contemplate with Miss Richbird? But are you sufficiently well off to take such a serious step?

Oh, that's all right! replied the youth airily. We shall rub along well enough. You see, her pa will give us a house and some garden; her uncle is going to part us with a corpulent cheque, and she owns a little money of her own.

And, enquired the old gent, may I inquire what you contribute to the partnership.

The young man blushed, and the twinkle in the old man's eye grew still more noticeable.

Well—er, admitted the bridegroom-to-be—I contribute the name principally—ar—principally the name.

A WASH OUT.

A comely young woman named Jane.
While walking was caught in the rain.
She ran—almost flew.
Her complexion did, too.
And she reached home exceedingly plain.

FLATTERING.

Harold, when we are married, you must stay at home, whilst I sing and play to you, instead of going to your club.

Yes, darling. You know I never cared much for pleasure, anyway.

THIRSTY.

Mr. Wyborn—Ever since I married you I've drunk the cup of bitterness to the dregs.

Mrs. Wyborn—Yes, magine you leaving a drain of anything in any cup!

SCRIPTURAL AUTHORITY.

Teacher—Where in the Bible is it taught that a man should have only one wife?

Little Boy—"I guess it's the part that says no man can serve two masters.

DANGEROUS SYMPTOMS.

Booker—How's the missus?

Hooker—Just fair, thanks, but her head seems to trouble her a lot.

Booker—Sorry to hear it. What is it, neuralgia?

Hooker—No, new hat.

UP-TO-DATE SURGERY.

McKie was badly hurt in that tram smash, wasn't he, doctor?

Very. We had to amputate both legs.

How sad! Will he pull through?

Oh, yes; we'll have him on his feet again in ,less than three months.

ROUND AND ROUND.

Clumsy—'Pardon me for walking on your feet.

Fair Partner—Oh, that's all right. That's what I use them for myself.

OFTEN PINCHED.

Kind Lady—Oh, my poor man. I suppose you are often pinched by hunger, are you not?

Yes, marm, and by the copper, too, sometimes.

LADIES' SKIRTS.

Son (to mother)—"How long ought ladies' skirts be, mother?"

Mother—"It all depends how tall the lady is. I don't know.

Son—Why, just above two feet.

THE OTHER SORT OF STUFFING.

Don't be afraid, said a mother to her child at a show: the lion is stuffed.

Very likely, responded the lad; but perhaps he could find room for a little boy like me!

A GOOD LONG WAY.

She—How far can your ancestry be traced?

He—Well, when my grandfather resigned his position as cashier of a country bank they traced him as far as China, but he got away.

NOT TO BE CAUGHT.

Farmer (on one side of the hedge to boy on the other side)—Now, then, my lad, didn't I tell you not to let me catch you here again?

Boy (preparing to run)—All right, don't make a fuss. You ain't caught me yet!

WHERE HENS LAY.

One of the jokes Lewis Carroll, the author of Alice in Wonderland, did not dare publish, according to his biographer, who found it among his papers, is the following:—

The schoolmaster asked, What is the meaning of average? A schoolboy at once replied. The things hens lay on.

—When requested to explain his answer the boy said, I read in a book that hens lay on an average 200 eggs a year.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

Mr. Louis Parker's enormously popular historical drama "Drake" reached its 100th performance at His Majesty's Theatre on November 27, with the result that 170,000 people had seen the play, and another 50,00 it is said, already booked seats. The long run of "Drake" enabled Sir Herbert Tree to make his long-promised trip to America. He was to have sailed the next day, but his visit will only be a flying one, as he is to return to London for Christmas. The same night, in turn "Captain Brassbound's Conversion" reached its fiftieth performance at the Little Theatre, and it was stated that, going by the steady business being done, it was quite likely that this revival of Bernard Shaw's amusing piece would rival in the end the run of "Fanny's First Play."

"Oliver Twist" has often been dramatised, but never quite satisfactorily. Perhaps if Dickens himself had been encouraged to turn it into a play, as he desired to, he might have given us something better than, say, the version which he saw at the surrey Theatre, and which was so bad that, in the middle of the first scene he laid himself down on the floor in a corner of the box and never rose from it until the drop-scene fell! Perhaps he would have left out all the business about Monks and the will, which is always so extraordinarily tiresome on the stage, but which no adapter seems to have the courage to omit. They had it all at the Lyceum last month where one of the versions—which one was not stated—was revived, and once more it proved as tedious as anything could be. With the rest of the play, however, there was little fault to be found; and the scenes between Bumble and Mrs. Corney, the proceedings of Fagin and the rest of his "gang" and the progress of Oliver himself from the workhouse to Mr. Brownlow's drawing room were all found highly interesting by an audience that filled the house in every part. It is probable that they would have been found still more interesting had the Bill Sikes been a little less deliberate in much of his speech, and the Fagin, in his earnest quest of "impressiveness," not repeated the whole of about every third sentence. If both these performances, otherwise in many respects excellent, could have been quickened, there would have been no need for the representation to last, as it did from a quarter to eight o'clock until a quarter to twelve, while both Mr. Henry Lonsdale, the Sikes, and Mr. Albert Ward, the Fagin, would have won even more applause. The murder of Nancy, in particular, and the terrors of the Jew in the condemned cell, were exhibited at a length which considerably marred their impressiveness. It was, however, a very realistic and pathetic Nancy from Miss Lilian Hallows, a most charming Oliver from little Mary Glynne, whose speech was always a delight to the ear, and a genuinely diverting Dadger from Mr. Herbert Williams; while Mr. Percy Baverstock, Mr. C. F. Collings, Mr. Cyril Griffiths, Mr. Lawrence Phillips, and Miss Blanche Stanley made minor parts agreeably conspicous. The piece was well staged in every respect.

If Mr. Bernard Parry's "Where There's a Will—introduced to London at the Criterion Theatre is his first play, he seems likely to be a notable recruit to the small band of our dramatists who can write an ingenious, witty, and inoffensive play, half comedy and half farce. There are four acts, but the comic basis is a solid one, and the author's invention is always equal to the occasion. He springs little surprises on the audience, cunningly worked up to, and admirably effective in the explosion. And now and then he introduces a touch of serious sentiment which is always nicely done. In short, he has written a very entertaining little play, which the audience—slightly cool at first—warmed to speedily, and finally applauded with genuine heartiness. The title is a punning one. Hilda Burchell is engaged to a grievous little cad called Herbert Mossop, chiefly in obedience to her mother, who has an eye to the young man's £30,000. On the river, however, she has met and loved a handsome young bank clerk, Harry Redgrave, who, on the strength of an elderly gentleman's will, leaving him £35,000, has proposed to her and been accepted. They are, in fact, secretly married. Hilda, however, has, in all innocence, been one of the witnesses to the will; and she presently learns from a barrister uncle that neither a witness nor the husband or wife of such a witness can inherit a halfpenny under such a document thus attested. The question then arises, Shall Harry and Hilda continue to keep their marriage a secret, for her husband's sake, Hilda thinks they had better. She is even willing to marry Herbert and let Harry divorce her, until the K. C. observes to her that a husband can scarcely divorce his wife for promising to marry her finance! So it happens that the secret marriage gets known, to the rage of Hilda's mother and the inexpressible mortification of Herbert; and, as a result, the Windsor home of the Burchells becomes a sort of domestic understudy for a polite lunatic asylum. In the end, however, a shrewd solicitor from Lincoln's Inn arrives on the scene with the tidings of another and later will to the same effect as the first, but correctly witnessed; and Harry and Hilda are left happy together amid the congratulations of every one except the obnoxious Herbert, who duly vanishes from the scene unhonoured and unsung.

A welcome refinement is over the whole thing. There is, it is trure, the now almost inevitable bedroom scene, and the young husband and wife appear in it, the wife in her sleeping-gown; but the sort of "unmous" in which such pieces as "The Glad Eye," "Baby Mine," "Ann," and other recent farces are so rich, is entirely absent. The characters are all sharply drawn—Hilda herself, the protagonist as usual in these days of the ascendant feminine; Harry, the manly young husband; the wise barrister uncle; Hilda's forceful mother and easy-going father, and the shocking little Herbert, who is only saved by his £30,000 from being an unmitigated and unmistakable 'Erbert. Finally, the piece is capitally acted. Mr. Paul Arthur, it is true, had not quite memorised his part as the barrister and, as some of the chief speeches in the play fall to him the effect was occasionally rather unfortunate; but he would, no doubt, soon get over that difficulty and be his customary persuasive self. Miss Dora Barton, however, made in every way a charming Hilda; and Mr. Vernon Steel, as Harry, was a handsome and duly devout lover. It was well that two players of refined personality were acting these parts. Miss Vane Featherston made a highly uncompromising Mrs. Burchell; and Mr. Spencer Trevor contributed a quite exquisite little comic study in the part of the luckless Herbert. Miss Dorothy Minto, Mr. M. R. Morand, and Mr. Howard Sturge, in minor parts, completed a most goodnatured and amusing if fanciful picture of middle-class life.

Clearly, the management of the New Alhambra, Leicester-square, has solved the problem associated with the search for new talent; the novelties in the programme of the 27th November were both interesting and amusing, and of a quality worthy of the reputation which had to be maintained. The first half of the three hours' entertainment was occupied by nine separate items, which were presented with a swing and smoothness that compelled the attention of the crowded audience. The long-jumping indulged in by Charles Matthews, who cleared, a table and a high-backed piano in his flight, was a striking and acceptable performance, and Franco Piper was deservedly applauded for his brilliant banjo-playing. From America, that land of big wonders, there has arrived a couple of young trapeze artists, called the Aerial Budds, and their sensational and thrilling exhibition lent plausibility to their claim to being the fastest aerialists in the United States. A notable turn was provided by the Musical Spillers—a sextette of comedy instrumentalists, singers, and dancers who possess in exceptional degree the art of making their audience forget the performers in the joy of their performance. The two men of colour in the party were particularly mirth-provoking. To the applause of the company in the auditorium one of them had a knack of crying out, "Wait a minute, wait a minute! You ain't heard nothing yet! Now just take that!" And the that on one occasion was the "Miserere" in "Il Trovatore" in rag-time! Some impressive cinematograph pictures of the Balkan war were exhibited—trains loaded with wounded, Turkish cavalry in headlong flight, and the reluctant retirement of artillery for want of ammunition. The "Kill that Fly!" revue has been refreshed with some topical allusions, in which a few prominent politicians and other public characters come in for a little good-natured raillery. There were, of course, in the "Politics" tableau the inevitable references to the wickedness of the Liberal Government, which are supposed to be acceptable to music-hall frequenters; but most of these jibes markedly apparently failed to impress that part of the audience for whose special amusement they were obviously uttered.

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OAL MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON Dec. 19] [BOMBAY, DEC 20.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	74 1-2	1-4	
3 per cent. Consols	80 ex	1-4	
4 per cent. Sterling Loan	91	unchgd	
5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds	99 5-16	unchgd	
Bar silver in London Spot	29 3-16	unchgd	
do. 2 months' delivery	29 5-16	unchgd	
Bar Silver in New York	53 -4	unchgd	
Exchanges on London at Paris	25.21	unchgd	
do. at Berlin	20.43		-4
do. do. New York	4.85 5-8		1-4
Discount Bank of England Rate	5	since	
do. Short London Bills	17th Oct		1-2
do. 3 months' sight	5		
do. Indian Bank Bills	4 5-8	1-16	
do. 3 months' sight			
do. 3 months' fine trade bills	5 1-2	unchgd	
do. 6 months' fine trade bills	5 1-2	unchgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans	3 1-8	unchgd	
do. 7 day Market Loans	4 1-8	unchgd	

Bar Gold ... 77-9 ancher.
Gerna-se (last 60 days' sight (bank buying rate) 3 12-16 unchd
Spot Tone ... —Firm. Buyers.

The Bombay mails of the 7th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday evening.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND discounts for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—

Total Outturn	£ 2,0 ,0 0	Dec. £1,700,000
Public Deposits	£21,06,000	Inc. £ 400,000
Other Deposits	£30,000,000	Inc. £ 9 0,000
Government Securities	£ 3,1 ,000	Inc. Unchanged.
Other Securities	£23,000,000	Inc. £ , 0,000
Notes and Gold	£22,200,000	Dec. £ , 0, 00

The Bank's Reserve is 48 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady—Fair demand.
Futures	Barely steady.
Manchester	Unsettled with brisk doing.
Total sales	10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	1,500 "
Imports	53,000 "
Mid American	7 13-16
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 5 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Dec.-Jan	Jan.-Feb	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl	Apr.-May.
6 85	6 83	6 82	6 81	6 81
+03	+02	+02	+02	+02
May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug Sept.	
6 80	6 78	6 76	6 6	
+02	+02	+ 1	+02	

New York 11 a.m., Jan. 12.78 May. 12.82.
New York official Noon call Jan. 12.86 May. 12.91
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. 12.97 May. 12.07.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	43,000
" " last year	...	77,000
" Exports to Great Britain	...	24,000
" Exports to Continent	...	24,000
" Spot Cotton	...	13.20 +10
Futures—Month of Jan. 12.86+03		Advanced early on foreign buying and declined later owing to commission house liquidation.
Futures—Month of May. 12.81—03		

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	13 unchgd
Futures month of Jan.	12.89—gd
Futures month of May.	13.0 —03
Tone of Spot Cotton	Firm.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	Nominal
Do. Months—	.....
Do. Names of Ports—	.....
Wheat White Karachi	33 -2+1-2
Do. Months	Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Nominal.	
Wheat Red Karachi	35 -4
Do Months— Dec.-Jan—London—Nominal.	
Tone—Firm.	
Australian Wheat.—Unchanged.	

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship.	50 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—	Dec.-Jan
Do. Name of Ports—	Antwerp—Sellers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p.c. ex-ship	Nominal
Do. Months—	.....
Do. Name of Ports—	.....
Brown Cawnpore	47 3-4 +3-4
Do. Months—	Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—	Hamburg—Done
Tone—Steady.	

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship	49 unchgd
Do. Months—	March-May
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Buyers.	
Tone—Steady.	
Linseed Calcutta	Not received.
Do. Months—	.....
Do. Name of Ports—	.....
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	Jan Feb.
Do. Months—	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done.	
COTTONSEED—	
Bombay Cottonseed Market	£ 6-14-0 unchgd
	Dec.-Jan.—Hull—Buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)	14 1-4 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	4 6+1-2
	Dec.-Jan.—Value—Quieter.

METALS—

Copper Brazilers	£ 89
Yellow Metal	d 7 3-8
Standard Copper G M B	£ 74 9-16

FREIGHTS—

Coals—Cardiff, to Bombay Canal... 13-6 Nominal.

ARRIVALS:—
"Silverash."

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 12 11 1-2—3rd.
Do. Months of Shipment...Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Prices rather easier in some cases.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 12 9 3-4 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments ... Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Neither buyers nor sellers show much disposition for business.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 9 6 3-4 + 1-4
Months of Shipments ... Dec.—Sellers
9 11 3-4 unchgd—May—Sellers.
Tone.—Prices quiet closed steadier.
M A S & similar Crystal C & F India ... 14 2 1-4 unched.
Months of Shipments ... Mar.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Little demand and only a little business.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...12 7 1-2 unchgd
Month of Shipments ... Dec.—Value.
Tone—Quiet

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16 x 18 C and F Calcutta—
Do. 10 9—July-Dec.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 10 10 1-2—July-Dec.—Value
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi— Do. 12 2 14—July-Dec.—Value.
General Tone—Quiet and prices occasionally easier.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [20TH DEC., 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
2 Boxes Sovs	1,05,000	Aden	National Bank
13 Boxes Bains.	7,9 ,880	London	do
Sovereigns ...	15,000	do	do
50 Boxes Sovs.	37,50,000	London via Marseilles	do
20 Boxes Sovs	15,00,000	Alexandria	do
1 Box Bains	38,400	London	Hongkong Bank
Sovereigns ..	45,000	do	do
30 Boxes Sovs	22,50,000	Alexandria via P. Said	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 18th Dec, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	24	23,6 3
B. B. and C. I. Railway	34	46,440

The Banks and markets are closed to-day for the Moharram, and many of our reports are up to Tuesday evening only.

FINANCIAL.

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 120 lakhs, allotments were made of 27 90 lakhs bills at Rs. 4 3-32d and 92-10 lakhs T. T. at Rs. 4 1-8d., tenderers at these rates receiving 14 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 108,10 lakhs and for next week the amount to be offered is increased to 130 lakes.

The steamer which left London on the 29th Nov and arrived to-day with the mail of the 6th December bring £510,000 Silver, £100,000 bar gold and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 15,70,000
Bombay	...	... " 35,70,000
Madras	...	... " 11,30, 00
Total...		... " 6 ,50, 00

The steamer which left London on the 6th December and comes with the mail of the 13th December brings £1,090,000 silver, £110,000 bar gold and £390,000 sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 3 ,90 000
Bombay	...	... " 55,20,000
Madras	...	... " 5,40,000
Total...		... " 74,10.000

The steamer which left London on the 13th December and comes with the mails of the 20th December brings £460,000 Silver, £100,000 bar gold and £290,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 19,40,000
Bombay	...	... " 3, 0,000
Madras	...	... " 5,20,000
Total ...		... " 28,3 ,000

The following is the Weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES—	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	10,79,000
Other Deposits	.....	4,68,000
Sundries	71,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	1,82,000
Other Authorised Securities	Unchanged	
Credits on Govt. and other authorized securities	10,36,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	9 69,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	16,62,000	.....
Bullion	.....	19,000
Balance with other Banks	1,24,000	.....
Sundries	4,000	.....
Cash	.....	51,19,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1914.	Bales 1911.	Bales Differences.
Receipts for the week	100,921	63 ,45	+ 37,357
Receipts from 1st to 19th Dec..	3 0,765	33,424	+ 25,341
Shipments for the week ...			
Europe	9.5.5	8,018	+ 1,499
China	15,5 4	24,00	— 8,424
Japan			
Coast Ports			
Total...	2 ,199	32,0 5	— 9,825
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 19th Dec.			
Europe	51,104	30,512	+ 20,592
China	1,0 9	250	+ 784
Japan	57,420	9 ,797	—37,377
Coast Ports	4.55	5,5 4	— 4,443
Total...	1 3,589	134,4 8	— 2 ,794
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	1,593	43	+ 1,167
China			
Japan	1,087	12,440	— 11,353
Coast Ports			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st to 7th December, 1912, 4,950 bales.
Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st to 14th Dec. 1912, 3,787 bales.
Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

.....	Total for the week	Total since 1st Oct. 1912.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish ...	18 800	48,780	47,697
Central India...	74	74	3,861
Barsee and Nagar	4,418	13,001	2,881
Berar ...	27,207	54,3 6	89,469
Central Provinces ...	10,170	19,020	90,985
Total Comras ...	60,669	185,271	284,383
Dholleras ...	4,611	8,8 4	3 97
Broach ...	.....	5	3,051
Compta and Dharwar.	582	6,8 4	14,314
Westerns ...	870	10,388	
Bengals (N. W. Provinces) ...	28,3 8	169,857	38,126
Sengals (Rajputana)	3,040	6,9 6	1,80
Sind ...	2,456	11,180	13,854
Persian ...	17	622	327
American ...	2,6 2	9, 10	17,6 9
Egyptian ...	92	491	834
Other sorts ...	.....	477	7,700
Total	100,921	3 0 845	335,454

a Of 8,920 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st October, 1912.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October, 1912.	300,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1912, to 19th Dec., 1912	360,865
	660,865
Less Shipments from 1st October, 1911, to 19th Dec. 1912 ...	113,689
	547,176
Less Afloat	3,040
	544,136
Less Estimated mill consumption ...	234,000
	310,136
Less up-country by rail	8,747
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 20th Dec., 1912 ...	301,399
Difference since last week ...	+70,897

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Although some fluctuations have occurred in the home markets during the past week, the tendency has been as we anticipated, in an upward direction. The forthcoming Ginners Report is expected to be bullish, and sentiment at home also seems so be as bullish as ever; in fact the bull party appear merely to be waiting for a pretext to push prices up. If, therefore, the Ginners figures show any considerable falling off as compared with last year, we are likely to see a sharp advance. If on the other hand the figures prove bearish, we do not think such a Report would affect the market more than temporarily. The setting of the Peace Conference is being keenly watched, as any disturbance in the political situation would no doubt have a depressing effect on the market, while a satisfactory conclusion to the conference would tend to buoy up prices. The latest forecast of the Ginners Report, received to-day, is 12,50,00,000 bales. The feeling in Liverpool is said to be confident.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day:—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Difference
Futures Jan. ...	12 51	12 86	+·35
" May ...	12 5	12 81	+·26
Spot ...	1 ·35	13 2)	+·25
New Orleans—			
Futures Jan. ...	12·70	12·95	+·25
" May ...	12·81	13·05	+·24
Spot ...	12 13-16	13	+3-16
Liverpool—			
Futures Dec-Jan...	6 75	6·85	+·10
" Apr-May...	6·99	6·81	+·12
Spot ...	7·07	7·13	+·06

In the local market we have had some fairly sharp fluctuations. Last Friday good Broach was quoted Rs. 319. From this rate there was a steady advance to Rs. 326. The market the declined to Rs 323, advanced to Rs. 328 and again declined to Rs. 322 1-2, after which fluctuations between this rate and Rs. 327 took place. Other quotations have more or less followed good Broach. There has been a good demand for all deliveries up to March in Oomras styles, especially for high-class cotton, but only a moderate business has been done as sellers have been scarce. Japan shippers and local mills have buyers at fine Broach for March and April delivery, and some lines of Bengals and Sind Punjab have changed hands for January delivery. The market is closed to-day for the Moharram and nominal quotations are given below.

For ready option the enquiry has only been moderate the prices asked by holders having checked, business to some extent. Rates in the up country markets rule high and buyers up country find difficulty in replacing at equivalent prices, any sales of their ready holding made here. High class Oomras have sold well, Nagpur fetching Rs. 340 and Warora Hinganghat Rs. 342-3. Khamgaon descriptions are selling at about Rs. 325 to Rs. 327.

LATER.

Although the market is nominally closed to-day, the near approach of the Christmas Holidays has caused a certain amount of business to be done. Prices close as under.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach ...	... Rs.	341 March.
Good M. G. Broach ...	... Rs.	324 "
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat	"	310 Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	"	338 "
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	"	330 "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	"	326 "
Fine M. G. Khandesh ...	"	308 "
F. G. M. G. Khandesh ...	"	298 "
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	"	289 "
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	"	290 Dec.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	"	272 Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	Dull.
Estimated Sales	...	10,000 bales
Total Imports	...	9,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6 85	6 84	6 83
unchgd	+01	unchgd
Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.	May-June.
6 81	6 80	6 80
—01	—01	unchgd
June-July.	July-August.	Aug.-Sept
6 78	6 75	6 76
unchg	unchgd	unchgd

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

Fluctuations have occurred in this market following home advices. Early in the week prices improved owing to firm markets at home, but free offerings of Argentine seed soon caused a reaction, and rates fell off. At the close the market is again steadier, but throughout the week there has been only a moderate enquiry at the best of times.

We quote:—

Ready	...Rs.	8 6 0 B.T.
December ...	... "	8 14 0 R.T.
April-May. ...	... "	9 4 3 "

RAPESEED:—

There has been little doing in this market and changes on the week have been small.

We quote:—

Brown Delhi, Apl-May	... Rs.	8 3 6 R.T.
Ready brown Cawnpore	... Rs.	7 10 0 B.T.
" Yellow "	... Rs.	8 9 0 "

WHEATS:—

The home markets have ruled firm during the past week and there has been rather more doing in the local market. Prices are steadier and close as under.

We quote:—

Ready White Pissi 85 per cent.	Rs.	5 8 0 R.T.
" " Delsi	"	5 6 6 "
" " Cawnpore	"	5 4 6 "
White Delhi, Ap-May.	"	5 8 0 "

GINGELLYSEED:—

The market has been steady to firm during the week and a fair business has been done in most descriptions.

We quote:—

Bold White 85 p. c.	Rs.	56 8 0 D.J.
Small White 15 p. c.	... "	55 8 0 "
Mimbara	... "	57 8 0 "
Red Kyadwa ...	... "	54 0 0 "
Black Kutne ...	... "	48 8 0 "

POPPYSEED:—

Fluctuations between Rs. 13-0-0 and Rs. 12-12-0 have occurred in ready and rates close as under.

We quote:—

Ready	...Rs.	12 14 0 B.T.
Forward ...	...Rs.	13 10 0 R.T.

CASTORSEED:—

The market has been steady for ready seed at our quotation.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	37 8 0
April-May ...	"	34 8 0

COTTONSEED:—

The market has been steady with a fair enquiry.

We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs.	26 0 0
Jan-Feb ...	"	24 8 0

GROUNDNUTS:—

We have had a firm market with a good enquiry and prices are at ady.

We quote:—

Bold	Rs.	46 8 0
Small	"	45 8 0

MOWRASEED:—

The market has been steady throughout the week.

We quote:—

Ready ...	... Rs.	8 10 0 B.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	100,921	bales.
Wheat	62,399	cwts.
Linseed	3,686	"
Rapeseed	71	"
Gingellyseed	75,036	"
Poppyseed	335	"
Groundnuts...	41,915	"
Castorseed	11,073	"
Rice	51,616	"
Myrabollams.	10,191	"
Cottonseed	60,150	"
Mowrasced	2,274	"
Gram	21,912	"
Joowar	54,861	"
Maize	2,046	"
Barley	8,122	"

LOCAL YARNS.

The market has been firm this week, though the volume of business passing has been very moderate. Spinners are asking higher prices owing to the advance in cotton. Sales have been made of 10's, 12's and 20's at some advance in rates, and the tone of the market at the close continues firm.

	Bales.
Fortnightly sales from Shanghai	2,000
Unsold stock at Shanghai.....	56,000
Sold but uncleared at Shanghai.....	18,500

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS.—The market continues quiet and unchanged.

GREY GOODS:—The market is quiet, but prices are firm.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS:—The market continues steady. Forward business during the week has been fair. An increase in forward business is also expected owing to cotton values rising.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS:—The local market is quiet and the demand is poor. The home market is firm, but there is little business doing.

TURKEY RED PRINTS:—We have no change to report in the market for this goods.

DHOOTIES:—Though the home market continues firm there is little business passing. The Bombay market is quiet with little demand.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METALS.—The Home market has shown some further decline during the week, which has caused buyers to hold off for the present. Our market is very quiet.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Companys Limited's productions:—

Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs. a. p.
Kerosene Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5 8 0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4 10 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukke" per two tins	4 0 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons	3 6 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	3 11 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	3 1 0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality	0 3 0
Burmah Candles per pound	0 4 0

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Company's brands:—

			per case.
Snowflake Brand ...150°	American	Rs.	6 0 2
White Rose Brand...150°	American	"	5 12 2
Chosser Brand ..... 75°	Abel A'can	"	4 12 2
Davoe's Imp. Brilliant 76°	Abel A'can	"	4 8 2
Monkey Brand ...150°	American	"	4 8 2
Tiger Brand ...125°	American	"	4 8 2
White Camella in Brand tins ...125		per 3 tins "	4 0 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125°		"	4 0 0
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins 125°		per 8 l gals. "	3 6 0
Camel Brand in tins 125°		per 2 tins. "	4 0 0

The following are the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India), Ld:—

	Rs. a. p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit...	3 6 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair.....	3 0 0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 2 0
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	3 12 0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 1 0
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3 11 0
Anchor Tins per pair	4 2 0
Shell 150 cases per case.....	5 4 0
Anchor cases per case	4 8 0

SHARES.

The market is weak. The high price of cotton and a better demand in the money market have specially helped in putting down prices of mill shares, almost all of which have declined more or less during this week. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,740; Bank of Indias are quiet at Rs. 64 and Indian Specie Bank at Rs. 74; Bombay Merchant Bank shares are unchanged at Rs. 13 and Central Bank at Rs. 31 1-2; Credit Bank are at Rs. 12 and Eastern Bank at Rs. 96; Press shares are neglected and prices remained quiet and unchanged at previous quotations. In mill companies Bombay Cotton have declined to Rs. 310 and Bombay United to Rs. 510 and Century to Rs. 292 1-2; Central Indias after touching at Rs. 2,100; have improved to Rs. 2,135; Colaba Land and Mill Company shares dropped to Rs. 1,405 and have again improved to Rs. 1,425; Coronation Mill shares have been put through at Rs. 450; Crescents have ruled at and about Rs. 111 1-4; Currimboys have declined to Rs. 1,050; Davids after touching Rs. 462 1-2; have advanced to Rs. 470; Edward Sassoon mill shares are quiet at Rs. 210; Fazulbhoys have declined to Rs. 470 and Finlays to Rs. 365; Jamsheds to Rs. 187 1-2 and Kohinoors to Rs. 767 1-2; Luxmi Cotton to Rs. 1,430 and Madhavji Dharamsey Mill shares to Rs. 1,550; Manockjee Petits declined to Rs. 3,025; but closed at Rs. 3,060; New Great Easterns have dropped to Rs. 257 1-2; New City of Bombay to Rs. 1,000 and Phoenix to Rs. 135; Standards after touching at Rs. 1,360; have improved to Rs. 1,375; Swan Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 262 1-2; Swadeshis have declined to Rs. 1,670 and Textiles to Rs. 1,600. In railway companies Ahmedabad Prantz have improved to Rs. 690; Amritsar Patties are unchanged at Rs. 138 and Ahmedabad Dholkar at Rs. 138; Tapty Valley have changed hands at Rs. 570; Central Provinces at Rs. 68 and Guzerat Railways are weak at Rs. 120. In miscellaneous companies Bombay Burma Trading Company are steady at Rs. 565; Bombay Eastern Southern and Tramways Company Ltd. ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 175 and preference at Rs. 181; Bombay Steam N. Company ordinary shares are at and about at Rs. 267 1-2 and preference shares have declined to Rs. 272 1-2; Port Canning and Land Improvement Company's shares are unchanged at Rs. 807 1-2; Shivrajpurs are weak at Rs. 21; Tata Iron and Steel Company ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 94; Differed shares to Rs. 186 and Preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 174 1-2; Tata Hydro E. P. S. Company ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 655 and preference shares at Rs. 520; Trombays are quiet at Rs. 490. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	49,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain	...	20,000 do.
Exports to Continent	...	24,000 do.
Spot Cotton at New York	...	13·20+10
Future Cotton at New York—Jan.		12·86+8
Future Cotton at New York—May...		12·81—3
Tone Market at closing Spot—Steady—Futures—		Steady.

General Tone Market opened:—
Firm and advanced on Bull support and short covering, later declined partially under realising.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 19.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans	... 13
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Jan.	12·95—6
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May.	13·05—6
Opening Tone of Market—Closed—Steady.	

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 19.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot ...	...steady and closed Steady.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures	Steady.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indian	Steady.
Total Day's Sales	... 10,000 bales.
Sales on speculation and export ...	... 1,500 do
Total Day's Imports	... 46,000 do
Coconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F.	... 5 9-16
Coconada Ginned—Ldn. C. I. F.	... 5 11-16
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown	10 1-16
Good Bhownuggur	6 2-16d.
Good Bengal	5 10-16d.
F. G. Bengal	5 12-16d.
Fine Bengal	5 14-16d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn ...	6 1-16d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F.	6 1-2d.
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	11 1-2
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills) ...	11 3-4
Mid American at Liverpool... ...	7·13+5

Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool—

Dec.-Jan.	6·85+3	
Jan.-Feb.	6·83+3	
Feb-Mar.	6·83+3	
Mar-Apl.	6·82+3	
Apl.-May	6·81+2	
May-June	6·80+2	
June-July	6·78+2	
July-Aug.	6·5+1	
Aug.-Sept.	6 65+5	

MANCHESTER, Dec. 19.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—
Quiet but firm tone—Demand confined to Shirting Dhooties—Demand from China for Staples.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Dec.-Jan.—Ldn.—46 3 Sellers' Do. Bombay ex-ship (per 416lbs) ...Dec.-Jan.—Dunkirk— 50 " Do. La Plata ...Dec.-Jan.—Hamburg—42 6 " Do. Tone of Market at close ... Steady. Do. Tendency of the Market... Firm. Linseed Oil Spot Pipes. Dec.—£25 15 0 " do ...Feb.-Mar.—£26 10 0 " Do. Tone of Market at close ... Steady Poppyseed.Canal...Dec.-Jan. Hamburg 68 " Do. Tone of Market at close ... Quiet. Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship ...Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp 50 9 " Do. Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship...Dec.Jan.—Answerp—Nominal. Do. Ferozepore usual bold .. Dec.Jan.— Antwerp 45 9 " Do. Tone of Market at close ... Steady Cotton seed. Bombay parcels ... Dec.Jan.— Hull —£6-14-9— " Do. Tone of Market at close ... Steady Gingelly seed. Bombay 15 p.c....Dec.-Jan.— London 60 " Wheat. Choice white Karachi ... Dec.Jan.— London— 38 6 " Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) —Dec.-Jan.—London— 38 " Do. Club No.2 ... Dec.-Jan.—London —38 6 " Do. Choice white Delhi ... ... Nominal. Do. Tone of Market at close ... Firm. Do. South Australian ... ...No sellers Do. Rozario Santa Fe 62 lbs ... do Do. Red Graded American per central Dec.— ... 7 4 1-2

LONDON, Dec. 19.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg ...Dec.—9 6 —Sellers German Beet 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg ...Jan.—9 8 1-4 —Sellers German Granulated C. and F. India (double bags) Dec.-Jan.—12 5 1-4—Sellers German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) Jan.-Feb.—12 6 —Sellers German Closing Tone Market ... ... Steady. Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India ... Dec.-Jan.—12 9 3-4 —Sellers Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India ...Jan.-Feb.—12 10 1-2 —Sellers Mauritius Crystals ...Dec.— 12 7 1-2 —Sellers E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags) Dec.-Jan.—14 —Sellers E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags Jan.-Feb.—14 1 1-2 Sellers

LONDON, Dec. 19.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ... Dec.—12 1 Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta 1913 ... June-Dec.—10 9 Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Dec.—12 2 1-2 Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi 1913 June-Dec.—10 10 1-2 Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... Dec.—13 5 1-2 Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta 1913 .. June-Dec.—12 Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi Dec.—13 7 Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi 1913—June-Dec.—12 1 1-2 Closing Tone of Market ... Quiet Special Feature ... ... Unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

METALS.

	£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	74	10	0
" Best English Selected	80	5	0
" Brazlers...	87	0	0
" Tone of Market	Steady		
Hard Spelter	24	0	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	230	0	0
Yellow Metal	7	1-8	
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G. G. O. B 1, p.c. F O B L'pool ...	12	10	0
Basic Steel Bars, C I F, Calcutta ...	7	3	9
" " Rods " ...	7	15	0
" " Hoops " ...	8	11	3
German Steel Sheets, F O B, Antwerp	7	1	3
" " Plates " ...	6	15	0
Belgium Iron Bar No. 2 " ...	6	1	0
Pig Iron, No. 3 Cleveland...	3	7	9
" " No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro	3	9	0
" " Gartsherrie	4	2	6
Lead Pig English... ...	18	12	6
Tone of Steel Market—	Steady		
Silver, Spot	29	3-

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The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
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Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

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Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

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Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhœa by removing the irritating cause.

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This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or over-strain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

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2070 Diamond Aqua 1 Pearl Rs. 88.

9915 Aquamarine and Pearls Rs. 350.

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2074 Aquamarin, Diamond and Pearl Rs. 141.

2070 Peridot Pearl and Gold Rs. 36.

2072A. Diamonds Rs. 205.

2072B. Peridot, Pearl and Gold Rs. 45.

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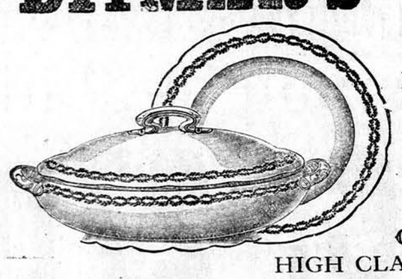

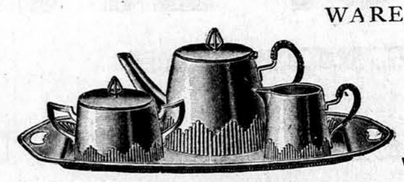

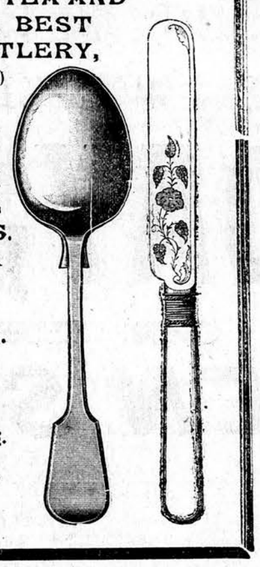

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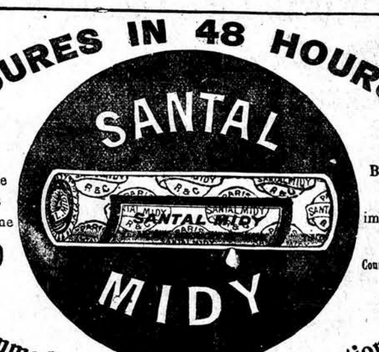

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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 75.

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.
The best known Remedy for
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Acts like a charm in
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.
The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

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CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

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EXPIRATION OF LEASE

BOMBAY GAZETTE

LIMITED.

Notice of Removal

AND

Sale of Printing Machinery

Having purchased the Latest Machinery from England, we are compelled to dispose of the following Printing Machinery, &c., which will be Sold by Public Auction

ON FRIDAY, DEC. 27th, 1912

ON THE PREMISES

2, GREEN ST. (Next to Bombay Bank.)

Printing Machines.

1 Quad Crown by Harrild & Sons, Improved "Main" News Machine, with 2 moulds.

1 Quad Demy by Harrild & Sons, "Main" News Machine.

1 Demy Folio with 2 moulds.

1 F'cap Folio, Treadle, double platen, "Bremner" with 2 moulds.

Ruling Machines.

1 Wooden frame, size 40 inches.

1 Iron frame, size 36 inches.

Presses.

1 Double Demy Columbian Press by Harrild & Sons.

3 Super Royal by Hopkinson & Cope.

2 Super Royal Albion Presses by Harrild & Sons.

1 Royal Albion Presses by Harrild & Sons.

1 Demy Press by Hopkinson & Cope.

2 Foolscap Albion Presses by Harrild & Sons.

1 Foolscap Folio Press by Hopkinson & Cope.

Iron Standing Press.

1 Imperial $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches screw.

Miscellaneous.

1 Perforating Machine, 30 inches.

1 Backing Machine.

1 Rolling Machine.

2 Type Casting Machines.

1 Copper Plate Press incomplete.

1 Litho Press incomplete.

1 No. A2, "Roneo" Copier in perfect condition.

Paging Machines.

1 Treadle, 6 figures by Harrild & Sons, with 2 extra sets wheels.

1 Treadle, 5 figures by Harrild & Sons, with 2 extra sets wheels.

FURTHER PARTICULARS NEXT WEEK.

On and after January 1st, 1913, all communications to be addressed to the New Premises,

HOMJEE ST., Elphinstone Circle.

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